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JOURNAL ON HOXHA SMASHING OF ARMY PLOT

AU090717 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian May 87 pp 51-9

[Nexhat Myftiu article: "Valuable and Permanently Topical Lessons for the Continuous Revolutionizing of the Army" -- "About the 53d Volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works"]

[Excerpts] Studying the 53d volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works, the reader becomes intimately and widely acquainted with that important fund of materials concerning one of the most intensive revolutionary activities of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and the bitter ideological and class struggle they conducted during the July-December 1974 period against the conspiratorial putschist group of Beqir Balluku, Petrit Dume, and Hito Cako. [passage omitted]

1. Comrade Enver Hoxha's role and contribution in uncovering and defeating the covert conspiratorial activity in the Army, as well as the putschists themselves, were of decisive importance and salvational for the party and the people. The mind and the hand of the party leader who, as always and at every step, fought against the enemies with courage and farsightedness, as well as lofty revolutionary vigilance, distinguished themselves once again on this occasion. [passage omitted]

Comrade Enver Hoxha's ideological and political clarity and acuteness, his deep knowledge, determination, and revolutionary perception, his striking and annihilating power against the enemies and their conspiracies were particularly distinguished in this bitter struggle with the putschist enemies in the Army. Comrade Enver Hoxha's presence of mind and action in the conduct of this struggle against these traitors in the midst of the people and of the Army not only saved the party and the people from a very great danger, but further strengthened the party and the Army, and raised the militant and revolutionary spirit of the communists, cadres, and all members of the Armed Forces.

Reading now the material included in this volume, the gratitude of the communists and all the people and their profound respect for Comrade Enver Hoxha increases even more for having saved the people and the homeland countless times from the traps laid continually by the domestic and foreign enemies. The conclusions stressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 2-3 July 1974 Politburo meeting that: "The question under scrutiny, comrades, is the result of a hostile activity carried out by Beqir Balluku. This is how we intend to term his activity from the beginning" (p 9), and that: "Now, in the light of the analysis that we are conducting, it appears that this was not a simple matter, but the consequence of the fact that Beqir Balluku has been working for years on end to establish a new line in the Army, a line that he has been working out in condemnable forms, illegally and secretly from the party's leadership, the Politburo, and the Defense Council" (p 38), and so forth -- these conclusions were the beginning of the work to uncover an entire conspiracy which has been operating for some time in the party leadership.

This analysis and uncovering was further deepened at the July 1974 AWP Central Committee plenum which, judging maturely and cooly, showed that Beqir Balluku had embarked gradually and consciously onto an anti-party and hostile road and that the intentions he had and the methods he used to achieve his condemnable aims were conspiratorial, putschist, and Trotskyite; it showed that he had worked to replace the theses of the Defense Council with his own antitheses representing a complete platform against the party line on defense, and which the plenum termed as being hostile, antiparty, antinational, defeatist, and capitulating.

August 1974 was a period of great tension for the party leader. On the basis of the facts and data available up to then, he tried to resolve the enigma that had remained unanswered: what was Petrit Dume's and Hito Cako's place and role in the conspiracy? At the fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum Enver Hoxha advised them to fathom deeply in their great mistake. But they failed to do so. They placed the entire responsibility on Beqir Balluku. However, the fifth plenum did not deal at length with those two, because, as Comrade Enver Hoxha writes, on the basis of the data then available, we did not wish at that time to divert attention from the major issue, Beqir Balluku's treason, but also in order not to frighten "the birds."

Petrit Dume and Hito Cako believed that the danger had passed. Thinking that the matter had closed with Beqir Balluku's punishment, they failed to open up there and then, not only to save their own skins, but also to save the putschist group and to carry out their conspiracy to the end by burning Beqir. The serpent's head, remaining behind the scene, the chief plotter Mehmet Shehu, had promised them that if they remained silent, nothing would happen to them.

But Enver Hoxha was not sleeping. He analyzed every word and sentence of these military "leaders" ("mytebere"), their every attitude and activity. During the month of July he wrote the very important document entitled "The Enigma of Petrit Dume and Hito Cako." Convinced of their part in the conspiracy, Comrade Enver Hoxha made this issue the subject of the 10 October 1974 Politburo meeting. In his discussion at this meeting he made clear where the severe guilt of each one of them lay and that this guilt was a coordinated action in a cunning and dangerous inimical antisocialist conspiracy.

On 14 October 1974, immediately after this meeting, another meeting attended by senior Army cadres was held, at which Comrade Enver Hoxha dealt more widely and deeply with the activity of these plotters. The party leader informed the meeting that the inimical work carried out in the Army was not as simple and limited only to the compilation of some military material which was discovered and rejected, nor was it the work of one single person, but a major and inimical political, military, ideological, and organizational plan which the putschist plotters intended to put into action together with the foreign enemies who inspired them. "Therefore," Comrade Enver Hoxha called, "the entire party in the Army, all cadres, servicemen, communists, and young people, should rise and, through ardent revolutionary debates, should strike at this hostile activity, should strike and unmask those responsible..." (p 303)

The massive judgment, which lasted approximately 6 consecutive months, thus continued and was extended and deepened in the basic party organizations, commands, staffs, and among Army personnel, where the problems were threshed out and the intentions, directions, tactics, forms, danger, and the members of the putschist group clearly emerged. During this period the traitors remained free, they even retained their respective positions. They were being judged, unmasked, and condemned by the broad masses of the party and the Army, their dependents, were being asked to account for their deeds, and were admitting their filthy doings. "The history of mankind," Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out, "from the most ancient times up to the present, the history of any revolution, has not witnessed a trial of traitors like the one that is presently being conducted in socialist Albania against this group of traitors" (p 403). Such an open trial, where the mass of communists, the Army, and the people themselves played the role of investigator, prosecutor, and judge, showed clearly the might of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the strength and vitality of our people and party.

2. The conclusions of this broad discussion and trial within the party and the Army were submitted for examination to the sixth AWP Central Committee plenum held in December 1974. As is apparent in the volume, Comrade Enver Hoxha presented to this plenum the conclusions that he had reached in the light of the new facts that had emerged in the course of the open trial of the traitors. These conclusions were listened to in the plenum by the members of the putschist group themselves, who also tried to lie, to conceal the truth, and to adopt a hostile attitude. Through profound arguments, Comrade Enver Hoxha clarified the various stages through which the hostile activity of these putschist had gone through, the maneuvers used by Petrit Dume and Hito Cako to protect and continue the conspiracy without Beqir Balluku, who had not given them away because, as Comrade Enver concludes, he thus "protected a greater cause, a more important secret plan, of which all three had knowledge" (p 402).

In this discussion Comrade Enver Hoxha forcefully stresses to the members of the AWP Central Committee the conclusion that he had convincingly formulated some months prior to the meeting, that "Beqir Balluku comes out as a traitor, but Petrit Dume and Hito Cako are no lesser traitors."

The party leadership by then possessed numerous documents, facts, and data that proved completely that these conspirators and some of their followers had organized a dangerous faction with the intention of attacking the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line, eliminating its leading role in the army, weakening and destroying the army and the country's defense, and finally, with the intention of preparing a fascist strike force in order to carry out a military putsch against the party and the people's regime and to prepare the ground for a foreign military occupation and restore capitalism in Albania. They had worked to carry out in practice the hostile, antinational, and capitulating "sliding" theory ["te rreshqitjes"], the theory of "withdrawing into the mountains," in case of a military aggression against our country, thus placing themselves in opposition to the party line. Rejecting these inimical theories, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed once again the principles of a revolutionary military strategy and tactic, according to which the country's defense demands that war should be conducted with all forces and means, at all times, both along a regular front and inch by inch, at the borders, on the coastline, in the air, in every corner of our territory, and wherever our enemies might attack us. [passage omitted]

Leading the party and the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha witnessed the great revolutionary transformation that took place in the Army. He also defeated and liquidated the leader of the great putschist conspiracy, the super agent Mehmet Shehu, once again saving the party, the people, and the country from a very great danger. Owing to Comrade Enver Hoxha's valuable lessons and to the struggle that he waged at the head of the party, our country possesses an invincible Army and defense. As Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, under the solicitude of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our People's Army, which preserves and inherits the traditions of the heroic partisans and of the National Liberation War, has been strengthened in all directions. It has been elevated from the viewpoint of political consciousness, has been tempered militarily, and has been equipped with the modern weapons and equipment needed to secure the country's defense and to repulse any potential aggression.

ALBANIAN PRESS COVERAGE OF SFRY CRITICIZED

AU161552 Pristina RILINDJA in Albania 12 Jun 87 p 2

["Pristina Television Commentary -- Invidious Selection"]

[Text] In recent months the propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has intensified its anti-Yugoslav activity, through various commentaries and articles which pretend to discuss the present situation in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia in general. These articles use, or rather misuse, our press, from which a process of invidious selection extracts only those parts that describe confrontation, thus failing to reflect accurately a meeting or actual situation. Such, for example, is the article in ZERI I POPULLIT of 13 May, entitled "The Problems of Kosovo Cannot Be Solved Without the Albanians, and Against the Albanians, and Against the Albanians," which gives an erroneous account of the gatherings at Kosovo Polje, describing only the disputatious participants. The same method is used in the coverage of the proceedings of the fifth plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and the seventh plenum of the LCY Central Committee, aimed at placing Albania cadres on one side in confrontation with Serbian and Montenegrin on the other side.

Dhimiter Shuteriqi, too, in his article, "Great-Serbianism Will Never Stifle Albanian Culture in Kosovo," in DRITA of 31 May also attempted to remind us who the Albanians are and what their history and culture are. Such articles, marked by anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serbian thinking, have been joined by others describing the controversies about topical issues in our newspapers.

Without wishing to enter into discussion with these and other tendentious articles in the press of Albania, we nonetheless think it in order to reiterate certain incontrovertible facts which we have stated publicly many times. The Albanians in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia in general have never surrendered their national identity and their ethnic distinction. The Albanians of Yugoslavia are their own masters and they have bound their destiny and their future happiness with the other peoples of Tito's Yugoslavia. They are aware of problems that have arisen here and there and are convinced that these will be solved by the progressive forces of the Albanian people themselves, together with other progressive forces of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, with the LC at their head. On this and other matters they do not need the paternalist help of officialdom in Tirana, which would do better to devote itself more to present problems inside Albania.

Instead of a conclusion, let us repeat an indisputable truth. The tendencies leading to the destabilization of Yugoslavia, much trumpeted by the propaganda of Albania, do not good either to Albania or the Balkans, just as the destabilization of Albania would not favor Yugoslavia. A commitment to good interstate relations, respecting the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, would be in the interest of a better life and of peace for the peoples of the two countries and of peace and security in the Balkans and beyond, said the Pristina Television commentary.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT

AU171209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Petur Gornenski report on arrival, initial activities of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, on 15 June in Sofia]

[Excerpts] Every meeting between Bulgarian and Soviet leaders in the annals of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship offers increasing opportunities for the intensification of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU. This is the case with the present, friendly visit paid by Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs to Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

At Sofia airport Eduard Shevardnadze made a statement to a group of journalists: "I cordially greet the Bulgarian people and would like to convey to them, to all working people, and communists in your country, as well as to the Bulgarian party and state leadership the most sincere and fraternal greetings of all Soviet people, on behalf of the Soviet communists and on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's personal behalf."

"Visiting Bulgaria is always a particularly pleasant experience for any Soviet citizen," the high-ranking guest pointed out. "The Soviet people are proud of Bulgarian-Soviet fraternal relations, which have been built up over the centuries," he added.

Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out that his forthcoming meetings with Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Petur Mladenov, and other Bulgarian leaders will focus on questions pertaining to the further consolidation of our cooperation in all spheres, including international issues.

"I came to Bulgaria in order to discuss in a comradely, frank, and businesslike manner the most serious problems about which Europe and all the world are concerned. These are problems pertaining to peace, the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction, and the real limitation of conventional arms. These are problems affecting our own European home continent," Eduard Shevardnadze stated.

In paying tribute to the life and immortal cause of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's great son, the great revolutionary and internationalist, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs laid a wreath at the mausoleum devoted to our great leader and teacher and paid his respects at his tomb.

Our high-ranking guest also laid a wreath at the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

Eduard Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the Soviet army memorial as well. During this ceremony soldiers presented arms and the national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the USSR were played by a military band.

Cordially greeted by numerous Sofia citizens who gathered on "9 September" Square, the Soviet diplomatic leader approached them, expressing sincere gratitude and his great pleasure at this spontaneous meeting. "I feel like shaking hands with all of you and fraternally embracing you!" he told them. "Yours is a warm country, and I mean this both in the literal and in the figurative sense. [paragraph continues]

It is warm in our country, as well. Why did I come here to visit you? I came to greet you all, and through you -- to greet the entire Bulgarian nation, on behalf of Comrade Gorbachev and all the Soviet people. I wish you great successes in socialist construction and in building up your happy homeland, in implementing all your plans, so that all your hopes may be fulfilled! What else can I tell you? We are further developing our country, restructuring is in the process of implementation. We would like to speed up our country's development, so that all people may have a better life -- both the Soviet and the Bulgarian people, and people throughout the world. We would like to consolidate peace and to eliminate nuclear and all other weapons, so that we may use the available resources for the peoples' well-being," the high-ranking guest pointed out.

His statement evoked great enthusiasm and was accompanied by spontaneous applause and the cordial cheers of the people surrounding him.

BTA Views Visit

AU171512 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Bulgaria-USSR: Expression of Unity of Thought and Action" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA commentator Nacho Khalachev) -- "We noted the complete unity of our views on all matters related to the home policy of the two parties and our joint work in the international arena," stated Mr Shevardnadze at the end of his official visit to Bulgaria.

The 48-hour visit of the Soviet foreign minister consisted of a series of talks which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere characteristic of the Bulgaro-Soviet relations. The talks were notable for the broadness of the matters discussed and their businesslike atmosphere.

The most important element in the visit was the Soviet guest's meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and the subsequent meeting with the country's party and state leadership. During the meetings with Bulgaria's leadership, with Premier Georgi Atanasov and with Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, the two sides again confirmed their unity and expressed their willingness to continue to share their experience and to brief each other on the tasks which the two countries are solving. The two countries will look together for the solutions of the problems they encounter. This strengthens confidence, mutual respect and democracy in the bilateral relations. Naturally, the Bulgarian participants in the talks expressed their support for the process of restructuring under way in the Soviet Union. That is because the processes which have been started in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, as well as in other socialist states, are aimed at utilizing in a better way the advantages of socialism and at accelerating the socialist countries' development.

At the same time, the participants in the talks expressed the two countries' love for peace and their determination to continue with the joint struggle for a peaceful world. It again became clear during the discussions in Sofia that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are concerned over the current international situation and are willing to work together in the name of understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the world, for greater confidence and the elimination of the nuclear threat. The Bulgarian side to the talks again reiterated its full support for the comprehensive Soviet program for peace, a program which outlines mankind's road towards a nuclear-free world, towards a world free of violence and wars.

The Soviet foreign minister's visit showed again the new characteristics and dynamism of the Soviet diplomacy. Talking to citizens at the "9th of September" Square in downtown Sofia, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze said: "We want peace and the elimination of the nuclear and other weapons. We will then use the resources to create a better life for the people."

The visit, which is an undoubted contribution to the traditional Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, confirms that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will continue to go forward together in pursuit of their common goals.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTERS 17 JUN

AU171905 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr Nikolay Pugin, minister of automotive industry of the USSR, and Mr Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport mechanical engineering of the USSR.

They discussed questions related to the deepening of the cooperation between the two countries in this spheres. Special attention was paid to the foundation of joint enterprises and associations.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, also took part in the meeting.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES U.S.-BULGARIAN TRADE COUNCIL

AU171327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] The first session of the joint Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council opened today in Sofia. The council, set up in the spring of 1987, promotes the development of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgarian enterprises and U.S. firms. Our reporter Kalina Stancheva has a detailed report by telephone on the morning session.

[Begin Stancheva recording] The session was opened by Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, who greeted the participants -- representatives from more than 50 U.S. firms, companies, and banks and a similar number of Bulgarian enterprises and economic trusts. Khristo Khristov stresed that this first session is taking place during a dynamic period in the development of the Bulgarian economy, involving changes in the forms of organization that are having especially positive effects upon work with partners from abroad. It was stated active participation in this meeting is viewed as an expression of interest in cooperating with Bulgaria on the part of business circles in the United States. As far as the future is concerned, said Minister Khristo Khristov, there is an evident desire and readiness for cooperation and long-term, mutually advantageous business contacts.

The participants in the session were then cordially welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. It is a great honor and pleasure for me to meet you, a large group of businessmen visiting Bulgaria for the first session of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, said Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

He spoke of the great prospects for expanding economic, trade, scientific, and technical links between Bulgaria and the United States, and stressed that real opportunities exist for increasing direct links between our economic trusts and enterprises and U.S. firms and companies. In offering his good wishes for the successful, fruitful work of the session, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that this was the first time that such a meeting of so many representatives of U.S. business circles had been held in Sofia, and this fact provides an idea of the new realities in the world.

The U.S. guests were then acquainted with the basic principles of the restructuring of the Bulgarian economy. Jonathan Rickert, charge d'affaires ad interim at the U.S. Embassy in Bulgaria, read a greetings message to the participants in the first joint session of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council from Malcolm Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce. Frank [name indistinct], chairman of the U.S. section of the council, in his speech voiced an expectation of quick results and the mutual hope that the session would lead to long-term progress and the adoption of commitments for the future. The plenary session of the council is currently in progress. [end recording]

Further on Zhivkov Speech

AU171735 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Bulgaria - U.S.A.: Development of Business Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's President Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke for the development of normal, active economic relations with the U.S.A., here today. He greeted the participants in the first inaugural session of the Bulgarian-American Economic and Trade Council. It is attended by representatives of more than 50 U.S. companies and banks.

The session in Sofia is a telling example of the new realities in the world, of the new stage in the development of the production forces under the influence of modern techno-scientific revolution, stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov. These are objective regularities which introduce deep changes in the development of socioeconomic relations in the world -- in the socialist, as well as in the capitalist countries. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the world market cannot be endlessly divided between the separate economic groups, that goods, technologies and other trade products cannot be closed. The world is united and a course of restrictions and division should not be implemented, on the contrary -- we must encourage the processes of international integration, said Bulgaria's head of state.

There is nothing to emburden the relations and contacts between Bulgaria and the U.S.A., all obstacles have been created artificially, stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov. He expressed his deep conviction that gradually the artificial barriers, which have brought the trade between the two countries to symbolical numbers, will fall down. We assess highly the prestige and the enormous techno-scientific potential of the U.S. and we want to promote normal and active contacts, pointed out Mr Todor Zhivkov.

In his greetings address Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke also of some current international issues. He stressed that there is not and there can never be other alternative to peaceful coexistence nowadays. The main goal is to preserve the planet from nuclear catastrophe, underlined he. Bulgaria, although small, gives her contribution to peace and understanding. Undoubtedly the economic and trade relations are an important factor for preservation of peace.

In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the great importance which Bulgaria attaches to the development of the economic and cultural relations with the U.S.A. and voiced his hope that the present session will give a strong impetus to bilateral cooperation.

"The Department of Commerce welcomes the initiative taken by both sections of the council in organizing this first plenary session," reads the letter sent by Mr Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce. According to him the participation of more than one hundred business executives and economic officials from both countries demonstrates substantial interest in bilateral trade development. "I hope this inaugural session will place special emphasis on the identification and exploration of new trade and cooperation opportunities. The United States Government supports the development of peaceful, non-strategic trade with Bulgaria. Current bilateral trade levels are modest but potential exists for expansion," points out Mr Malcolm Baldrige.

The session of the council coincides with a dynamic period in the development of the Bulgarian economy, of its organization and management. The U.S. businessmen will be acquainted in detail with these processes, with the opportunities presented by the Bulgarian legislation for widening of the cooperation with foreign companies. An important place in the talks between the representatives of the business circles from the two countries is expected to be occupied by the questions concerning the new forms of economic cooperation: establishing of joint societies, industrial cooperation and joint ventures on the markets of third countries.

The Bulgarian-American Economic and Trade Council was established in the end of March, this year. It includes more than 30 large companies.

Khristov Reception for U.S. Businessmen

AU172012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] On 17 June Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, gave a reception on the opening of the first session of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade Economic Council. The reception was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Andrey Lukanov; Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; deputy ministers of trade; and leaders of economic organizations, associations and banks. Jonathan Rickert, charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia, was also at the reception.

On the same occasion, on 17 June Jonathan Rickert gave a reception at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Sofia. The reception was attended by Khristo Khristov, ministers of trade, and by representatives of the business circles.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DOW CHEMICAL

AU171900 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Cooperation of Mutual Interest" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- Joint financing and construction of projects in Bulgaria, industrial cooperation, establishing of joint societies and consortiums, contracts for deliveries of goods -- these are some of the ways for widening of the cooperation between the Bulgarian "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Association and the U.S. "Dow Chemical Company".

The interest of the two partners in the activation of long-term contacts through joint work in the market and trade policy, in the application of highly efficient technologies and innovation of production, was noted in the memorandum signed today by Mr Petko Danchev, chairman of the association, and by Mr Frank Popov, president of Dow Chemicals.

The use of qualitatively new forms of cooperation will accelerate the technical and structural restructuring of the Bulgarian chemical industry and will assist the increasing of its efficiency. Contracts were also signed on cooperation in the sphere of polyols, polyurethanes, and latexes, on the development of chemical products. The association and the company express their willingness to broaden the barter in the aim of satisfying their needs and for export to third markets. That will be realized through the broadening of the traditional deliveries, as well as through the use of more comprehensive forms of trade cooperation. Initiatives for more efficient activity of the joint Bulgarian-American society "Chimtrade" and for foundation of joint banking consortium, were also envisaged.

ZHIVKOV MAKES DINNER TOAST FOR BATMONH 10 JUN

AU132035 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 87 p 2

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, made at a dinner given by him in the Boyana residence in Sofia on 10 June in honor of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic]

[Text] Dear Comrade Batmonh,

Dear Mongolian friends,

Comrades,

Permit me in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and personally in my own name to offer once again most cordial greetings to the envoys of the fraternal Mongolian people -- the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by our dear friend Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In the course of the talks that started today we confirmed with satisfaction that our cooperation is progressing on an upward path. The ties between the parties are strengthening, the contacts between state and social organizations are expanding, and our relations are becoming richer in the fields of culture, education, and sport.

As was emphasized at the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the CEMA member countries, the future belongs to the progressive forms of cooperation -- direct production links, joint enterprises and scientific-research collectives.

For this reason we are discussing with great attention the possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Dear friends,

We take joy in the achievements of the fraternal Mongolian people and wish them success with all our heart in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress.

As far as we are concerned, we are now working to put into practice the strategic policy approved by the 13th BCP Congress for qualitatively new growth in all fields of social life.

To achieve all this we need peace.

In the present complex international situation, whereby mankind faces the dramatic choice between survival and self-destruction, the attention of world public opinion is riveted on the increasing initiatives of the socialist countries and, first and foremost, of the Soviet Union.

A confirmation of this is the wide international response to the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states held recently in the GDR capital.

The conference showed that an ever more favorable atmosphere is being created for solving the key problems of security and disarmament. An opportunity is opening up for achieving a joint Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

This might be a first and very important step toward liberating the continent from all means of mass destruction, the beginning of a radical change toward an overall improvement of international relations.

In the fight to create an all-embracing system of international security, the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the intensification of united action with the developing countries and with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world are acquiring particular importance.

We highly value the constructive approach of the MPR for improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Bulgarian people welcomes Mongolia's proposals for creating an international mechanism that will exclude the use of force in the relations between the states of this region.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, for its part, is working and will continue to work most actively for the cause of peace and social progress in the world.

We will continue to consistently act to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and to strengthen confidence, good-neighborliness, and understanding between the Balkan states.

Dear Mongolian Comrades,

Your visit provides evidence of our mutual readiness to deepen and further improve Bulgarian-Mongolian cooperation, to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples, and, side by side with the other countries of the socialist community, to march in the vanguard of the campaign for the triumph of peace in the world.

It gives me pleasure to propose a toast:
-- to the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic;
-- to the success and prosperity of the Mongolian people;
-- to the health of our dear guest and friend, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh; and
-- to the health of all those present!
Your health!

Batmonh Returns Toast

AU141713 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 87 p 2

["Speech by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh," general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, at an official dinner in Sofia on 10 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov,

Dear Bulgarian friends,

Permit me, in the same of the Mongolian party and state delegation, to express our sincere thanks to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to you personally, esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, for the invitation to make a friendly visit to sunny Bulgaria.

From the first minutes of our stay in the hospitable land of Bulgaria we sensed the warm feelings of sympathy and respect of the Bulgarian people for the Mongolian people. We offer hearty thanks to you and to the city of Sofia for the warm, joyous reception and brotherly hospitality.

Mongolian-Bulgarian relations have old, glorious traditions. They multiply and become richer with every passing year. Cooperation has become even closer between our countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields.

The official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] in 1985 of the Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a great contribution to the further consolidation of Mongolian-Bulgarian relations. The program they signed for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Mongolia until the year 2000 formed the basis for the stable and dynamic development of Mongolian-Bulgarian cooperation.

The new friendship and cooperation agreement between Mongolia and Bulgaria that is to be signed during our current visit, reflects the prospects for the further development of our cooperation, enriching it with new forms and filling it with new content.

The Mongolian people highly value Bulgaria's international aid and support in solving the tasks of our country's socioeconomic development. We convey sincere feelings of gratitude in the name of the Mongolian workers to the fraternal Bulgarian people.

It gives me pleasure to note that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing at a fast rate, achieving dynamic growth in the economy and in the social sphere, is increasing the workers' material prosperity, and is implementing the further development of socialist democracy. The successes and achievements that determine the transformed appearance of present-day Bulgaria are the result of the constructive efforts of the Bulgarian people and the experienced leadership of the BCP, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a remarkable figure in the international communist and workers movement; they are the fruit of the close, effective cooperation of Bulgaria with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

We, the Mongolian Communists, as your allies in thought, take sincere joy and pride in your achievements and in your loyalty to the banner of internationalism and to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. With all our hearts we wish our Bulgarian friends great successes in carrying out the new strategic policy worked out at the 13th BCP Congress for achieving qualitatively new growth in all fields of social life.

For over 66 years Lenin's ideas about freedom and social renewal have illuminated the path of the Mongolian people. Our people carried out profound historical transformations in the life of the Mongolian society and attained a modern standard in their socioeconomic development.

Our successes are irrefutable, but we have to do even more in the future. We must achieve much, especially in accelerating the country's economic and social development. The 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress was held in an atmosphere of severity and self-criticism, and opened up a new scope for the development of our society and for realizing the party's program. The congress defined the course for the forward development of socialist society, for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work, making better use of the country's economic potential, for orienting production toward the intensive methods of management, and for utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Today the efforts of the party and the entire Mongolian people are aimed at solving these tasks.

Our party will continue to develop and deepen the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples, and will steadfastly expand and further improve the comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries in the spirit of the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the CEMA member countries.

Dear Bulgarian friends,

The countries of the socialist community are implementing their noble goals and tasks in a complex and tense international situation. U.S. imperialism -- its most reactionary circles -- is pushing the world toward the bottomless abyss of the arms race, especially in nuclear arms; it is not renouncing its illusory intentions of achieving military supremacy and upsetting the military strategic parity.

Under these conditions the preservation of peace and the guaranteeing of lasting security through the adoption of effective measures in the field of nuclear disarmament and by eliminating war from the life of the peoples as a means of settling disputed issues are problems of vital importance for the whole of mankind. Our party and the Government of the MPR completely and totally support the active peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries aimed at building a world free of nuclear arms and at creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The MPR totally supports the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee recently held in Berlin as a new great contribution to the cause of disarmament and to the strengthening of overall security. The document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Member-States" adopted at the conference is evidence that international security must be guaranteed not by increasing arms and armed forces, but on the basis of their gradual reduction, leading to their complete elimination.

The Soviet Union's new constructive measures and practical steps aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear missile conflict on the European Continent, open up a historic chance for achieving an agreement on intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles.

The proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, a region free of chemical weapons, a region of good-neighborliness and cooperation, is of fundamental importance for ensuring security in Europe.

We live in one, a mutually dependent, world. The development of events in the Asian-Pacific region also influences overall world affairs. The ensuring of lasting peace in this part of the world is acquiring increasing urgency today.

Under these conditions the Vladivostok initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet-Indian declaration on the principles for a world free of nuclear arms and violence, and the constructive initiatives and proposals of the socialist community will continue in the future to operate actively in defense of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

May the indissoluble fraternal friendship and close comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples live and prosper!

Permit me to propose this toast:

-- To the further development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the BCP, between our two countries and peoples!
-- To new succeses in our common struggle for peace and socialism!
-- To the further prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
-- To your health, esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov!
-- To the health of all the comrades present here!

BCP CC MESSAGE PRESENTED TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU170946 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 87 p 4

[Report on greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 21st Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, read on 6 June at the congress by Cancho Ganev, member of the BCP Central Committee and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the congress]

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria is at an important stage of its socioeconomic development, which we connect with the implementation of the strategy of qualitatively new growth, outlined by the 13th BCP Congress. [paragraph continues]

This strategy aims at technological renewal and profound structural transformations in production, developing self-management in the economy, further expanding democracy in all areas of public life, including inner-party democracy, and conducting qualitative transformations in social and cultural policy. We are convinced that this will be our contribution to reaching the commnon goal -- renewing socialism and increasing its attractive power.

We are guided by the understanding that all states -- big, small, and average -- are called upon to contribute to solving the most important task -- preventing nuclear catastrophe and saving civilization and life on earth. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the peaceful proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries to remove nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, reduce conventional weapons and armed troops to a sensible level; the democratic restructuring international relations; and the establishment of a system of general security. Our efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and a region of good-neighborliness and cooperation, also aim at this goal.

We greet the conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles, something which would open the road toward other important agreements in the area of disarmament.

The tasks we face require that we creatively analyze the new realities and search for theoretical and practical answers to the complex and difficult problems, while remaining loyal to our revolutionary and class traditions. There are no ready prescriptions for this. Today more than ever we need the cooperation of the fraternal parties in the name of the common goals, as well as a dialogue and cooperation with all fractions of the workers and democratic movement, regardless of existing ideological and political differences. This would contribute to saving mankind and guaranteeing its progress.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish all Finnish Communists to rally the communist movement in the country through common efforts and thus increase its authority and influence, and its role in the struggle for peace and socialism.

FILIPOV AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MEETING

AU162007 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Ruse, 5 June -- The National Assembly Permanent Commission on Socioeconomic Development held in Ruse today a provisional consultation session on issues related to implementing the Ninth 5-Year Plan and applying the Code on Economic Activity and the other normative documents. The main goal of this initiative is to expand democracy in the activity of the permanent commissions and increase the role of parliamentary control.

Representatives of self-managing economic organizations, trusts associations, the okrug and city people's councils, and many citizens were received and heard.

The session of the Permanent Commission on Socioeconomic Development was chaired by its chairman, Grisha Filipov.

A similar session will be held in Razgrad on 6 June.

NATIONAL BANKING CONFERENCE CONVENES 17 JUN

AU171959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] On 17 June a national banking conference took place in Sofia. It made a critical analysis of the banking activity under the conditions of the new qualitative growth. Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Bank, presented the topical tasks related to the accelerated restructuring of the banking system and strengthening the banking control over the implementation of the national plan. Measures were adopted on implementing the 29 March decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers on overcoming the present insufficient work for implementing the plan and on conducting restructuring of the banking system in a short period.

The conference was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME COMMENTS ON AGRICULTURAL 'TROUBLE'

AU161910 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Georgi Nedev's article: "White Spots"]

[Text] Who knows when we will raise again the issue of the agriculture's technological state. Even last year the mass media repeatedly and alarmingly appealed to have the weaknesses related to the supply of spare parts removed, to have the quality of repair work improved, and to have a timely supply of tractors, combines, and seeders. Each time the alarm somehow remained uncomprehended and the problems remained so serious that we defined them as very difficult to solve. This year almost nothing changed.

The harvesting of the fall crops will begin soon. As always it will be the most serious test for the tractors, combines, and trucks. According to the statistical information of the National Agro-Industrial Union and the "Mechanization and Technical Servicing of Agriculture" Economic Trust, the campaign will be successful (at least as far as the readiness of the equipment is concerned). The combines and tractors have been repaired, and they await the first bales and packs of pressed straw. However, there is not a single word about the fact that this campaign will also begin with tractors, 60 percent of which are obsolete. There also is not a word about the fact that renewal in the complexes and brigades is almost symbolic. For example, the annual renewal at scientific-production complex, which has about 250 tractors, is 2-3 tractors, instead of the envisaged 25-30. I am sure that this is not a unique example especially when one considers more than 33,000 tractors have already been used for 7 to 25 years and are still being used throughout the country. Those facts, however, are just a small part of the trouble that has afflicted agriculture. Even if the tractors are obsolete, the truth obliges us to say they are still functioning. However, the soil-processing machines do not exist at all. We speak about minimal tillage, but the machines supposed to do this simply are not there. There are not enough seeders for direct sowing and earthed-up crops, and no equipment for routine leveling. The plows are of an exceptionally low quality, and so forth.

By noting these white spots in the mechanization of agriculture we are far from believing the leaders and specialists are blind to the problem. On the contrary, the problems have repeatedly been discussed at national conferences, operational meetings, and sessions, and they have a precise address -- the Bulgarian agrarian machine-building industry. It is strange that it approaches the solution of these important tasks in a listless manner.

Our country produces only 40 percent of the equipment used in agriculture. This, of course, is not very bad. Small Bulgaria cannot and must not produce everything. The trouble is of a different nature -- no machine building plant willingly accepts the task of producing agricultural equipment. Of course, there is no lack of excuses. Some 50 percent of the demands are related to batch production of more than 100 units annually! The small quantities naturally produce small profits. However, is it so difficult to solve this problem? For instance, why did we forget the not-so-old practice, when the major machine building plants used one of their technological lines to produce the equipment needed by the branch which feeds us? Well, we all know that producing computers brings more respect than say producing seeders, but must we really approach this urgent problem with such criteria?

The sluggishness of our metallurgy to the requirements of agriculture is not justified by anything. The production of quality steel for double encapsulated lagers, plow bodies, and contours is still a secret for this branch. Let us stop here. It seems that there are too many "unfamiliar" things. Unfortunately, this is hardly a reason for optimism. The agricultural workers are expecting new equipment, which is so needed for implementing the complex mechanization of the branch.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH BELGIUM -- Burgas, June 3 (BTA) -- The Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Committee for Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry are the organizers of business talks between chief executives of Bulgarian companies and enterprises and representatives of Belgium's business circles. The participants in the talks are discussing the two sides' cooperation in the fields of the chemical industry, mechanical engineering and agriculture. The ambassador of Belgium to Bulgaria, Mr Alfred Ameel expressed the conviction that the bilateral contacts will stimulate the cooperation between the Bulgarian and Belgian business circles. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 3 Jun 87 AU]

YOTOV RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION -- On 5 June Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Education that is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 10 Days of USSR Front-ranking Pedagogical Experience. He also received the leaders of the delegations of the party committees of the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR State Committee on Professional-Technical Education that took part in the Bulgarian-USSR scientific-practical conference on implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP and the 27th CPSU Congresses in the area of education. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 87 p 6 AU]

NEW BULGARIAN SHIP COMMISSIONED -- Varna, from our local correspondent -- A festive ceremony was held to hoist the flag on the most recent Bulgarian vessel, named the "Varna," which belongs to the "Bulgarian Maritime Fleet" shipping line. This multipurpose ship is capable of transporting 8,875 tons in freight, chiefly consisting of containers. The vessel, built in Spain, is distinguished by its economy of operation and the use of the most modern control systems. A satellite navigation system makes it possible to automatically steer the vessel on a set course. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun 87 p 6 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO UK

Leaves London for Scotland

LD171231 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek who is paying an official visit to Great Britain, left London for Scotland today. In Edinburgh he will meet the representatives of the regional Scottish representative bodies, visit a modern enterprise producing electronic and communications equipment, and meet the director of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments in Scotland.

Visits Edinburgh, Meets Cook

LD172026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Our correspondent Zdenek Vilimek reports on the course of the final day of the official friendly visit by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, to Britain:

[Begin Vilimek recording] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today visited Scotland. In the morning he first visited a branch of the Ferranti company in Edinburgh which makes electronic products, measurement and control technology, and integrated flexible production systems The management workers of the company praised the advantageous nature of trade and industrial cooperation with Czechoslovak enterprises and the reliability of Czechoslovak partners. Bohuslav Chnoupek also acquainted them with the principles of the restructuring of the Czechoslovak economic mechanism and with new possibilities for mutual cooperation. Comrade Chnoupek then met in Edinburgh with the convener of the Lothian Regional Council, James Cook. He briefed him about his talks yesterday with Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign minister, and he expressed the conviction that these will result in a further stimulus for the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Scotland. In this regard Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the contacts between our country and this area of Britain up to now, both in the economic and cultural areas. This evening Bohuslav Chnoupek will fly home. [end recording]

Discusses Cooperation, Departs

LD172225 Prague CTK in English 2020 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] London June 17 (CTK correspondent) -- At the conclusion of his official visit to Great Britain Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Scotland today.

On this occasion he met with convener of the Council of the Lothian Region James Cook. He informed him of his talks with Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and expressed the conviction that the results of the talks will serve as a stimulus to the further development of Czechoslovakia's relations with Scotland.

James Cook spoke positively of relations between Czechoslovakia and Scotland and expressed interest in their further expansion. He stressed the people of Scotland strive for peace and are not interested in the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. Later in the day Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his official visit to Britain and left for home.

Evaluates Talks With Howe

LD171754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, ends his official visit to Great Britain today. Our London correspondent Zdenek Vilimek asked him to evaluate his talks with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] I can say in one word that we evaluate these talks positively. In any event, they are a further step forward in the development of (?our) bilateral relations in all areas of cooperation. We also stated that despite considerable progress in the area of classic trade and economic cooperation in general there are still great reserves where industrial states such as Great Britain and Czechoslovakia can (?make use of a) whole range of reserves.

My second official visit to Great Britain has taken place I think, with regard to the foreign political situation, at a particularly favorable time, immediately after the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, after the meeting of the Seven in Venice, and after the meeting of NATO ministers in Reykjavik, where a whole complex of foreign political questions were evaluated. Above all, we concentrated on exchanging views on the main issue, or the decisive issue, regarding the strengthening of peace -- that is, questions of disarmament, above all on the (?emerging) possibility of completing work on the agreement to liquidate medium-range missiles and operational tactical missiles. I had the opportunity to give our first views on the communique adopted in Reykjavik and we appreciated some significant signals and some significant standpoints which were heard there, above all the readiness of NATO countries to unify their standpoints in support of the U.S. position on completing the treaty on medium-range missiles and operational tactical missiles. On the other hand, we also pointed out the fact that a lot of work still awaits us on this question. It is true that we devoted much attention to this question, to the continuation of the Helsinki process, to the European process, to the Vienna follow-up meeting, to regional questions, and others.

But (?I will just) return to the medium-range missiles where we said that if there is success in completing this treaty, this would be a great change for humanity as a whole because this would be the completion of the very first concrete treaty in the disarmament area which would significantly improve the world atmosphere, which could cause a chain reaction in the area of disarmament as a whole, because some significant talks have made so much progress that it is no longer a matter of technical questions but almost of political decisions. I am thinking about, for example, the talks on the treaty to liquidate chemical weapons. These questions could be solved almost immediately.

We also pointed out the fact that if there is no success in signing the treaty, this could freeze the talks in the long term, could worsen the atmosphere and the outlook for strengthening peace, and disarmament would become much more complicated.

I would (?now) also like to say that our talks were very factual -- that they (?addressed) the substance. I personally have a good feeling that many of the views were listened to very attentively and (?that our British colleagues) [word indistinct] will work with them as (?realistic) standpoints. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

AU171203 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 87 p 1

["Report on Comrade Zhao Ziyang's Visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 11 to 14 June 1987 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During the visit, Zhao Ziyang met and had talks with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. He also had talks with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and other prominent Czechoslovak representatives. The talks and meetings, which were held in a comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, centered on the longstanding traditions of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China.

The leading representatives of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the achieved level of the development of bilateral relations that were founded on principles of equality and mutual advantage. They strongly stressed the importance of political dialogue at the highest level and expressed appreciation for its contribution to the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations. They favored its continuation in the interest of achieving stable and dynamic cooperation for many years to come. They stressed the inspiring role played by the CPCZ and the CPC in expanding and deepening this dialogue.

In assessing economic, trade, and scientific-technical relations, the two sides expressed positive appreciation for the activity of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Chinese committee, and noted its importance for developing cooperation and determining its future directions. They stressed the need to strengthen mutual cooperation in realizing the tasks set down in the long-term program for the development of scientific-technical cooperation, as well as in the long-term trade agreement. They fully endorsed the development of new, more effective forms of collaboration, such as industrial cooperation, setting up joint ventures, and so forth. They also stressed the constantly growing importance of direct cooperation between production enterprises, economic organizations, and scientific-research institutes.

The two sides favored deepening cooperation between their parliaments, the CSSR National Front and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, trade union, youth, women, and other social organizations, and between cities and regions. They agreed to further strengthen contacts in the political and economic sphere, in culture, information media, science, technology, education, health, and in sports. They expressed readiness to further enrich and develop cooperation. They stressed that good prospects for the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in all spheres exist.

The conviction was expressed during the talks that a comprehensive development and expansion of mutual relations will help to know and understand one another better, to further strengthen friendship between the two socialist countries.

During the visit, in the presence of Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak and Chinese representatives, Lubomir Strougal and Zhao Ziyang signed an agreement on the prevention of double taxation. The Additional Protocol to the Long-Term Trade Agreement Between the CSSR and the PRC for the 1986-90 Period was also signed, as were the statutes of a working group for engineering, attached to the CSSR Ministry of General Engineering and the PRC State Commission for Engineering.

The highest representatives of the two countries exchanged views on a wide range of topical international issues. They expressed profound alarm over the continuing complex international situation caused, in particular, by the arms buildup, especially the nuclear arms buildup, by the policy of aggression and interference in internal affairs of other countries, by conflicts in various parts of the world, and by the deterioration of the developing countries' economic situation. They stressed that maintaining world peace, halting the arms race, preventing its spread into space, reducing and fully eliminating nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction are the most momentous tasks facing all nations. They underscored the need for a constructive approach to the complex realities of the present-day world in the interest of strengthening international security. They expressed support for the establishment of zones of peace and without nuclear weapons.

The two sides favored building international relations on the foundations of peaceful coexistence, nonuse of force or threats of force, respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of all countries, noninterference in internal affairs in relations between states, solving conflicts in various parts of the world with political means. In this regard, they expressed full support for the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to avert the threat of war, establish a new internatonal economic order, including the just solution to the debt problem.

The leading CSSR and PRC representatives informed one another about the political and economic situation in their countries, and about the results achieved in the construction of socialism. They exchanged views on the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other issues arising from the elaboration of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ and the 12th CPC Congresses. They noted the usefulness of the exchange of information on experiences in the management of the national economy, and from the deepening of socialist democracy in the two countries.

The Chinese side valued the results which the nations of the CSSR have achieved in building socialist society under the CPCZ's leadership.

The Czechoslovak side valued the results achieved by the PRC in building socialism, and wished the CPC and the Chinese people new successes in the realization of the program of socialist modernization and in the development of their country.

The deliberations of the leading Czechoslovak and Chinese representatives have brought new stimuli for the development of mutual cooperation and thus contributed to the further deepening of friendly relations between the CSSR and the PRC.

Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, thanked Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for the cordial and friendly reception accorded to him in the CSSR, and invited the highest Czechoslovak representative to pay a friendly official visit to the PRC. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CPCZ DELEGATES ATTEND FINNISH CP CONGRESS

Kovar Delivers Speech

AU150947 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jun 87 p 4

[CTK report: "Congress of the Finnish CP (Unity) Has Ended; Appealed for the Unity of the Left"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki (CTK) -- The 21st Congress of the Finnish Communist Party (Unity), held in Espoo near Helsinki yesterday [7 June] ended with the adoption of a political document, a resolution on political work, and the election of a new Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Karel Kovar, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department and the head of the CPCZ delegation to the congress, was one of the delegates who deliverd a message of greeting to the congress on Saturday [6 June]. He informed the delegates about the CPCZ's main tasks when fulfilling the line of the 17th congress, oriented toward the acceleration of the CSSR's socioeconomic development. In this regard, he stressed the importance of the creative use of the CPSU's experience in the restructuring of Soviet society. Karel Kovar noted the initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and the consolidation peace in the world. He pointed out the CPCZ's and the CSSR's approach to the removal of nuclear and chemical weapons from central Europe.

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that further development in the Finnish communist movement will lead to the restoration of the unity of all Finnish Communists.

Message Stresses Disarmament

LD142204 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Helsinki June 14 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation attending the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Finland met the Finnish party General Secretary Esko Vainionpaeae today.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Communist Party Central Committee departmental head Miroslav Mueller. Both delegations expressed bilateral interest in promoting cooperation between the two parties.

In a message to the Finnish party congress, the Czechoslovak delegation stressed the urgent need to start immediately a process of disarmament, primarily in nuclear weapons, with a view to the solution of all major problems of the present-day world, to ensuring international security and the very existence of human civilization.

It mentioned the contribution of Czechoslovakia and its Communist Party to the struggle for peace and recalled joint initiatives with the GDR aimed at removing chemical weapons from the continent and creating a corridor without nuclear weapons in central Europe.

The message voiced the conviction that Finnish Communists would overcome the present complex period of two communist parties existing in the country and would restore the ideological and action unity of the movement in Finland.

At its close, the congress adopted a party program and final resolution and reelected Arvo Aalto chairman and Esko Vainionpaeae general secretary of the party.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS WARSAW PACT'S MILITARY DOCTRINE

AU100910 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Doctrine of Peace and Political Realism"]

[Text] The documents adopted by the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee include the declaration on the military doctrine. It has justly attracted extraordinary attention among the international public. It is a unique, stimulating document of a far-reaching significance.

The military doctrine formulates the general, main principles of activity of the armed forces and also views on how to build the armed forces and to ensure that they fulfill their function. It contains the basic ideas on the mission of armed forces and the principles which determine both strategy and tactics. It is directly connected to the military policy.

All countries which have armed forces also have military doctrines, which primarily depend on the nature of the appropriate country's social system. In the same way that socialism differs from capitalism in its class and political foundations, the military doctrines of the two systems also differ. The military doctrines of imperialist countries express the militarist and conquest policy of these countries. The doctrines of the socialist countries express a policy which strives to preserve peace and to establish a reliable defense of the country.

The significance of the military doctrine adopted at the recent Warsaw Pact session lies primarily in the fact that it is a peace doctrine which fully takes the new, changed realities into account and which expresses the new thinking in international political issues.

The declaration issued by the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government on the results of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact justly stresses that the document unambiguously confirms the defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact union of alliance. It convincingly proves the "unity of Leninist principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems with the defense of socialism under the conditions of our nuclear and space age."

The basic idea of the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine is the prevention of war -- either nuclear or conventional war. We are not tying our future to a military solution of international problems, we regard the military solution of any and all controversial issues intolerable. Thus our doctrine is a defensive doctrine, by its entire nature, substance, and all principles. This is also expressed in its contents and stipulations. Under no circumstances will we ever start military actions. We will not be the first to use nuclear arms; we have no territorial demands against any state; and we regard no state or nation as our enemy. We are prepared to develop relations of friendship and peace with everybody.

We are living in a world which unfortunately is still very distant from the times when we will be totally a world of calm and peace. Imperialism is striving for social reprisals, it is necessary to be prepared for its plotting. Adventurers holding their finger on the trigger of a nuclear war have not disappeared from this world. That is why we must maintain our armed forces at a level of preparedness which would make them capable of ensuring a reliable defense. [paragraph continues]

That is why our military doctrine expresses, in inseparable unity, both peaceful coexistence and the defense of socialism. We are maintaining our armed forces in a state and on a level which would make it possible to ward off a potential attack against us, and also against any country to which we are bound by the Warsaw Pact.

The structure of the armed forces and its numerical strength and weapons are, and will be in the future, just adequate for them to fulfill their defense function.

In this way our military doctrine basically differs from the military doctrine of the NATO states. In the NATO doctrine we will not find any principle of a peaceful solution of controversial international issues, to say nothing of a commitment that their divisions will not start a military conflict.

As for the commitment not to be the first to use the nuclear weapon, Washington and the other Western capitals have been rejecting it for years. Let us take, for instance, the doctrine of the so-called flexible response -- a NATO doctrine. It reckons both with a sudden attack against the socialist countries, and also with NATO being the first to use the nuclear weapon. The Western military doctrines do not speak of friendship of the peoples, they are counting on social revanche, on aggression. The structure, armament, and numerical strength of NATO troops correspond to this; as do the strategic and operational plans.

It is typical of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine that it not only contains the principles of a conclusive pro-military force and the principles of military policy, but that its contents are far broader. It fully reflects the basic international political task of the socialist countries, namely to achieve a world in which mankind's existence would not be threatened by the arsenals of destructive arms of mass destruction. It is therefore a unique military-political and simultaneously foreign-political document. It contains an action program for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear arms and other means of mass annihilation by the end of this century. In this respect the military doctrine adopted by the Warsaw Pact is at the same time an action plan of further resolute actions by the fraternal countries in defense of peace. We will not find such a feature in any military doctrine currently existing in the world.

The Warsaw Pact member-states want to continue their efforts to maintain the equilibrium of armed forces on a progressively lower level. They are demanding that feverish arming be halted and that resolute measures to taken for realistic disarmament.

To achieve this, the Warsaw Pact member-states are determined not to relax their efforts to attain a total and general ban on nuclear tests; a ban on, and elimination of, chemical and other arms of mass destruction; and a reduction of the strengths of armed forces and conventional armaments. They speak in favor of a strict control [kontrola] of disarmament measures and in favor of establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical arms.

The Warsaw Pact member-states have openly declared before the whole world their military doctrine, which is the doctrine of peace. It is as the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government stated in their declaration: We will continue actively participating in the realization of the joint, coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries. We will continue contributing to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the deepening of cooperation in the battle for peace and the peoples' security.

JAKES SPEAKS IN DEBATE ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD151747 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] An economic and political aktiv of representatives of foreign trade organizations, general directors, and chairmen of party and trade union organizations met in Prague today. Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban noted in his opening speech that the fulfillment of tasks in the export of engineering and non-engineering goods has not been satisfactory in the first 5 months of this year and that, in order to improve the situation, foreign trade organizations will have to adopt counterplan tasks.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking in a debate, stressed the importance of the active search for ways to strengthen export efficiency in the entire economy. This means a better utilization of reserves of intensive character -- from savings in consumption to the innovation and modernization of technologies. He also stressed the fact that new conditions of increased economic independence and responsibility of the enterprise sphere, and questions of self-financing, will be especially demanding in matters of foreign trade. It is necessary to remove formality in relations among domestic trading partners, to look for the most advantageous way of cooperation, and to flexibly overcome obstacles on foreign markets.

PROBLEMS OF TRADE WITH NONSOCIALIST STATES NOTED

LD050630 Prague CTK in English 1952 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 4 (CTK) -- "Czechoslovakia's trade turnover with non-Socialist states exceeded nine thousand million dollars in 1986, which cannot be evaluated positively because the total turnover of the Czechoslovakia's foreign trade was 43 thousand million dollars", Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar told a press conference here today.

He said that compared with 1985, imports from these countries rose more rapidly than exports. The 1986 Czechoslovak imports from the advanced capitalist countries rose by about 10 to 12 per cent, compared with 1985. The main problem Czechoslovak exports to the advanced capitalist countries face is their low share of engineering products. The urgent task for the future is to increase the number of these products so that they constitute 20 per cent of the total exports to these countries.

Jan Garcar also pointed out the necessity to extend industrial cooperation with the advanced capitalist countries, and thus to increase the amount of articles produced in cooperation. There appear promising possibilities to found joint enterprises of Czechoslovak and foreign partners from the advanced capitalist countries, which Czechoslovakia would like to use for modernizing its industry with the help of reasonably used credits from West European countries. Czechoslovakia is also interested in extending economic cooperation with the developing countries.

Major attention is paid by Czechoslovakia to relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the European Economic Community. It is not normal that the two communities have not yet normalized contacts, Jan Garcar said, adding that it is hoped that an accord between the CMEA and the EEC will soon be signed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SUDETEN GERMAN RALLY

AU161229 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Statement of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; We Reject the Pollution of the Political Atmosphere"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The 38th rally of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft was held in Nuremberg 5-7 June. As every year, it was attended by federal and regional politicians, this year headed by Federal Ministers Hans Klein and Dorothea Wilms, and Bavarian Deputy Premier Karl Hillermeier.

At the Sudeten German rally there again resounded outrageous attacks on the results of the Potsdam conference, the principles of the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act, and bilateral treaties concluded between sovereign states. The alleged openness of the "German question" was asserted yet again and claims were again laid to a Czechoslovak border territory. The new and dangerous element that cropped up at this Sudeten German rally, and during the preparation for it, is the effort to internationalize the so-called Sudeten German question. According to these notions, the "German and Sudeten German question" should be "resolved within the framework of a European arrangement," which envisages the liquidation of the social system in the socialist states. The functionaries of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft would also like to link the promisingly developing USSR-U.S. disarmament talks with the solution of the "German question."

The course of the 38th Sudeten German rally affirms the conclusions reached by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee at its session in Berlin on 28-29 May 1987. The Berlin communique on this session states: "The participants in the session are in agreement that lasting peace and good neighborly cooperation in Europe can be ensured only if the present territorial and political realities on the continent are respected. The activity of revanchist forces, particularly in the FRG, and the encouragement of revanchism anywhere, is at variance with the interests of detente and security, and with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act. One will continue to oppose such activity most extensively."

The official support which the Sudeten German rallies are receiving in the form of participation by members of the federal government is at sharp variance with the spirit of the Treaty Between the CSSR and the FRG of 1973, in which the FRG agreed [vyslovila sa] once and for all to put an end to the woeful past in mutual relations in connection, above all, with World War II. The two states also solemnly proclaimed the inviolability of their joint borders now and in the future, and pledged to mutually respect their territorial integrity. It is also enshrined in the treaty that the states have no territorial claims on one another, and that they will not raise any such claims in the future.

However, the policy of the leading representatives of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, their speeches and articles permeated with hatred of the Czechs and the Slovaks, have nothing in common with the spirit of the treaty or an effort for good neighborly relations.

The chieftains of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft cannot form a sort of a bridge between East and West, as they would often have it, because they are actually against everything that could contribute to understanding and rapprochement among nations. In this regard it is necessary to recall that revanchist forces, in alliance with militarism and militant anticommunism, were an instrument for unleashing a world war once before.

We are convinced that just like us, the absolute majority of FRG citizens also want to have good neighborly relations, develop cooperation in economic, cultural, sports, scientific, and technological fields. Developments in recent years have brought much positive in that respect. We want to continue this trend. Therefore we resolutely reject the pollution of the political atmosphere between our people and states. It is up to the FRG representatives to distinguish what benefits mutual relations and what creates obstacles in the way of their further development.

TRADE MINISTER ON PLANS TO EASE TOURIST REGULATIONS

AU121131 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Prague/Vienna (APA) -- According to Vaclav Marhoul, head of the Main Administration for Tourism in the CSSR Foreign Trade Ministry, as of 1988 the CSSR will abolish compulsory currency exchange and permit 2 day transit stays. Furthermore, Marhoul annouced that, as of 1988, it will be possible to get visas directly at the border checkpoint between Budejovice and Linz (Wullowitz), at the Klein-Hauggsdorf border checkpoint near Znojmo, and at the Prague-Ruzyne International Airport. Owing to technical problems it is, however, currently impossible to issue visas at the Bratislava border checkpoint.

Concerning the repeated difficulties with regard to clearance at the border which were recently also encountered by Vienna's Deputy Mayor Erhard Busek at the Bratislava border checkpoint, Marhoul professed complete awareness of the problem. He is also responsible for making the corresponding contacts with the relevant authorities.

According to Marhoul, the CSSR also plans a further reduction of the koruna exchange rate so that black-market exchange will soon be unprofitable. More incentives are to be given for private room renting. At present only 1,700 private beds are available in Prague (compared with 25,000 in Budapest).

After the FRG, Austria ranks second in Western tourism to the CSSR: in 1986, 250,000 Austrians visited the CSSR. The CSSR's revenues from tourism amounted to less than $100 million in 1986.

Foreign Revenues Meager

AU160940 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Jun 87 p 2

["ES"-signed article: "On One Seamy Aspect of the Tourist Season; Fairly Strange Souvenirs"]

[Excerpts] More than 19 million guests from abroad paid a visit to Czechoslovakia last year. This is the second highest number in history. On the other hand, 6.7 million of our citizens traveled abroad. We should be a major tourist power, according to these figures. However, a more profound analysis reveals that the foreigners' stay in our country is fairly short and they spend little. The proportion of the revenue from tourism in our exports, compared with other countries, is disproportionately low. [passage omitted] Restructuring should bring new views into the sphere of tourism as well.

The CSSR Government has approved a set of measures designed to transform foreign tourism into a specific branch. [passage omitted]

It will obviously also be necessary to look again at the issue of tourists' exports. Experts criticize the fact that the foreign currency revenues from tourism are incomparably lower in our country than in many other countries. No wonder -- after all, our customs regulations considerably restrict the export of goods and thus also their purchase.

Or another problem: A foreigner buys an old print in a state shop, or a painting, or an antique -- within the permitted export limit -- and the border customs office takes the object for safekeeping, instructing him to get an export permit from the appropriate agency. Certainly, it is in our interest that priceless cultural valuables not leave the Republic. But, then, the least we can do is not to offer them to foreign tourists for sale.

A different group of problems arises from the existing currency exchange rates. The Principles of the Restructuring of the CSSR Economic Mechanism envisage that the Kcs rate of exchange vis-a-vis foreign currencies will be determined by the level of prices at home and abroad, and that it will conform to uniform rates of exchange and the state-regulated convertibility of the currency. These measures should gradually lead to the elimination of illegal money changers.

However, the elimination of the causes of the punishable activity, which is connected with tourism, cannot be decided "at the top" alone. The export performance and the balance of payments cannot be arranged at a green table, but only at worksites.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC REFORMS AS PRIORITY

AU120706 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Jun 87 p 9

[Text] Prague/Vienna (APA) -- Economic reform is again a priority issue in the CSSR. L. Matejka, deputy minister in the Government Presidium [title as published] and head of the government's Planned Economic Management Committee, said in a talk with AUSTRIA PRESS AGENCY (APA) that now reforms are really taken seriously. There have been previous attempts, which, however, have never been appropriately put into practice, partly for political and partly for economic reasons.

Now the state has to limit itself to strategic tasks and goals, such as defense, foreign trade, expansion of nuclear energy, environmental protection, and research. Central bodies will do only those things that cannot be done by any other institutions. Only state skeleton plans are to be drawn up, but no detailed plans -- for example for single products -- Matejka said.

Instead of the centralized management model, which has been used to date, the instruments of price, interest, foreign exchange, currency, balance of payments, loan, and tax policy are to be used. The enterprises are requested to work with profits and to pay wages according to the workers' performance. It is conceivable that companies with losses will be closed down, he noted.

In the future the enterprises' directors are to be chosen by an enterprise council in which elected representatives of the staff will be in the majority and where the management organs will also be represented. The directors will receive appropriate authority and powers.

JAKES ADDRESSES RALLY MARKING LIDICE ATROCITIES

LD131349 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Thousands of people met today at Lidice to mark the 45th anniversary of the razing of this village outside Prague by the Nazis during the Second World War.

On June 10, 1942 the fascists murdered there 192 men. Women and children were deported to concentration camps where 60 women and 88 children died. The Nazi atrocity aroused protests all over the world. A "Lidice shall live" movement was founded by British miners who held a fund raising campaign for the post-war reconstruction of the village and the name Lidice can now be found in the Soviet Union, USA, Cuba and many other countries.

"At this very place, in Lidice, we must remember that the reactionary essence of imperialism is still manifested in the dangerous tendency of increasing aggressiveness which in the nuclear age could result in the extinction of human civilization", Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes told the meeting.

"We are particularly concerned over revanchism which has been poisoning for decades the atmosphere in Europe", Milos Jakes said and noted that this was evident from the recent gathering of the Sudenten German Landsmannschadt in Nuremberg, which was attended by West German Government officials. It again spoke about the German question being allegedly open and claims were raised there to Czechoslovak border territory. "This does not contribute to good neighbourly relations between the two countries," Milos Jakes added.

He went on to say that international development is being increasingly determined by the resolute peace policy of the socialist community in which Czechoslovakia is actively involved. A new impulse was provided in this respect by last month's Berlin session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and the document on military doctrine it adopted.

However, the summit of seven capitalist states in Venice adopted calls for understanding in relations between nations "but failed to give constructive reply to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states".

"If political will triumphs also on the other side, it will be possible in a short time to rid Europe of medium- and shorter-range missiles. This would launch an irreversible process of liquidation of all weapons of mass destruction, reduction of armed forces and conventional armament and the creation of a system. He voiced the conviction that the forces of peace and progress are strong enough to preserve peace and save the world from a nuclear abyss.

Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin told the rally at Lidice that today, when the quantity of nuclear weapons in the world has exceeded any reasonable levels and would enable man to put an end to his existence by merely pushing a button, it is more urgent than ever to put the acts of governments and states in harmony with the reality of the nuclear age.

Speaking about international aspects of restructuring, he said it is socialism's challenge to peaceful competition with any other social systems, but a competition by civilized forms. It is necessary to overcome the ways of thinking stereotypes and dogmas inherited from the past which is irrevocably over. "We need peace and we shall struggle for it," the ambassador said.

The participants in the peace rally adopted a statement in which they stressed that fulfilment of the heritage of those who died in Lidice 45 years ago rested in firm unity with the Communist Party, in indestructible friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in work for the socialist homeland and in resolute struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Further on Speech

LD132027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Thousands of citizens from the Central Bohemian region, the capital city of Prague, and other towns and villages gathered today in Lidice in the Kladno district at a peace rally to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the destruction of this village by the Nazis. [passage omitted] The peace rally was addressed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. We have made the following recording from his speech:

[Begin Jakes recording] [passage omitted] In the Near and Middle East, in southern Africa, in Central America as can be seen in Nicaragua, and elsewhere in the world, the most reactionary forces of imperialism, headed by the U.S. military-industrial complex, are fanning dangerous flashpoints of tension. Imperialism does not hesitate to use all the means at its disposal, including military, against nations striving for social progress and national liberation.

Fascism has not yet disappeared from the face of the earth. [passage omitted]

The activity of the revenge-seeking forces, above all in the FRG, and the encouragement of revanchism wherever it may be is in variance with the interest of relaxation and security, the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

The socialist countries unequivocally voice their solidarity with the struggle of nations for freedom and against external and internal counterrevolution, and they will not permit imperialism to turn back the wheel of history. Today, socialism is the hope of mankind. It has become a transforming force in international relations. The Soviet program for building a world free of nuclear weapons, for liquidating all mass destruction weapons by the end of the current century; the proposals to create a general system of international security -- all these initiatives have today met with a broad support of the peace-loving forces of the world, and have forced representatives of the United States and other capitalist states to sit down at a negotiating table. The dynamism of international development is determined more and more by the peaceful foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community in which Czechoslovakia actively shares. [end recording]

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 4-10 JUNE

AU141641 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech from 5 through 11 June reported the following public appearances by Czechoslovak leaders (date, page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a nationwide aktiv of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society in Prague on 4 June. (5 Jun p 2); Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, handed over the Order of Labor to Jan Lang, a founding member of the CPCZ, on the occasion of the latter's 100th birthday, in Prague on 4 June. (5 June p 2); and Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a meeting of the scientific board of the Agricultural College in Nitra on 4 June. (5 Jun p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had a meeting with GDR Ambassador Helmut Ziebart in Prague on 5 June, in which they discussed cooperation in social policy, tourism, trade, housing, health care, transportation, and communications. (6 Jun p 2); Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, inspected the building site of the Prague-Strahov tunnel and had a discussion with its builders on 5 June. (6 Jun p 2); and Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to the state testing authority for agricultural, food industry, and forestry machinery in Prague and to the Agrozet agricultural machinery plant in Roudnice nad Labem on 5 June. (6 Jun p 2)

Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, attended the closing session of the Third Congress of the Union of Czech Architects in the Palace of Culture in Prague on 6 June. (8 Jun p 1)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, addressed the opening session of the "Days of New Technology" in Gottwaldov on 8 June. (9 Jun p 1)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the CPSL Central Committee Economic Commission in Bratislava on 8 June; the session discussed the draft law on the socialist enterprise and current tasks in research and development. (9 Jun p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, had talks with the ambassadors of Iraq and Japan in Prague on 8 June; the talks concerned unspecified bilateral and international issues. (9 Jun p 2)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addresseed a conference on literary critic Ladislav Stoll in Olomouc on 9 June. (10 Jun p 1); Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the Third Congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Graphic Artists.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR IN JUN

LD171211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1133 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- A GDR party and government delegation will visit the USSR at the end of June. The delegation will comprise of Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Willi Stoph, Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Schuerer, Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and SED Central Committee members Guenter Ehrensperger and Gerhard Beil.

USSR'S ANTONOV HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Praises Accords With Honecker

LD171756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] 17 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a working visit to Berlin. The talk centered on implementing the agreements between the GDR and the USSR on the economy, science and technology, and foreign trade.

It was noted in full agreement that a high level of integration of the GDR and USSR economies has been achieved. The tasks contained in the Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the USSR Until the Year 2000 and in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000 are being realized to the benefit of both countries.

Antonov praised the results of scientific-technical and economic cooperation. The over 170 existing government and ministerial agreements between the two countries and the 33 branch programs for the period up to the year 2000 constitute a stable foundation.

Erich Honecker and Aleksey Antonov discussed experiences in the application of new forms of cooperation. They noted in full agreement that the direct relations between GDR combines and enterprises and USSR associations and enterprises represent one of the most effective forms of cooperation in science, technology,and production.

Views Cooperation With Schuerer

LD171351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- A meeting between Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR/USSR joint government commission, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took place in Berlin on Tuesday and Wednesday. Questions concerning the further deepening of scientific-technical and economic cooperation were discussed at the meeting. Senior staff of the two countries' state and economic bodies took part in the discussions.

LENINGRAD PARTY DELEGATES ARRIVE IN DRESDEN 8 JUN

AU151645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Dresden (ADN) -- On Monday [8 June] a delegation of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Party Committee arrived for several days' visit in Dresden Bezirk. The delegation, led by Yuriy Solovyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, discussed new talks and projects of cooperation with the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership. This was the topic of a first meeting in the morning with Hans Modrow, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk leadership, which was attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR. Previously the delegation had laid wreaths at the memorial for the Soviet soldiers who fell in the liberation of the German people from facism, which stands on the Platz der Einheit of the bezirk city.

CSSR'S JAKES TALKS WITH OFFICIALS ON VISIT

Arrives, Decorates Mittag

LD170504 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Berlin on a working visit to the GDR today. Milos Jakes visited the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management attached to the SED Central Committee, where he was briefed on the practical implementation of the latest findings of science and technology.

In the afternoon, he presented Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, with the Victorious February Order awarded to him by CSSR President Gustav Husak on his 60th birthday in appreciation of his merit in strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries.

Discusses Ties, Departs

LD172229 Prague CTK in English 2044 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin June 17 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by Presidium member and Secretary of the Party Central Committee Milos Jakes, ended its two-day visit to the GDR and left here for home today.

Before the departure, Milos Jakes met Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee (SED), who briefed him on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 11th SED Congress, especially in the sphere of economic and social policies.

Milos Jakes informed his GDR colleague about the economic development of Czechoslovakia and the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

The two representatives appreciated the progress achieved in the deepening of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES STAY

Tours Officers' Academies

AU111226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Loebau (ADN) -- The military delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic currently staying in the GDR visited the "Ernst Thaelmann" Officers College of the land forces in Loebau on Thursday [4 June]. Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, were cordially welcomed by the members of the training institution. Acting Commander Colonel Georg Moewes briefed the delegation on the development and traditions of the training institution. He reported that for the first time this year young officers who have completed 4 years of studies will commence duty in the forces as graduate social scientists, economists, and engineers.

During a tour the visitors expressed interest in exhibits from the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement at the officers college, including computer-aided solutions for intensifying managing and training processes and for increasing security.

The visit was highlighted by a comradeship-in-arms meeting in which Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Roska also took part. When the anthems of the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR had faded away, Heinz Kessler addressed the meeting.

The meeting again shows the determination of the soldiers of socialism to protect the common achievements of the GDR, Hungarian People's Republic, and the other Warsaw Pact states in a reliable manner and to resolutely defend peace, the speaker said. The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has left no doubt that the potentials of socialism are to be used even more vigorously and effectively to safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear inferno, he stated.

In his speech Col Gen Karpati conveyed the most cordial militant greetings from the Hungarian people and their soldiers. In the afternoon the delegation visited the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy in Dresden.

Departs Berlin 5 Jun

AU161324 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [5 June] the military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic wound up its visit of several days. It was seen off with military honors at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. Earlier, General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, met with Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, national defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, for final talks. In the talks both sides assessed that the visit continued the traditional, fraternal relations and that it was very useful for the friendship between the two peoples and armies.

Col Gen Karpati expressed his gratitude for the hospitality and for the many opportunities for gathering and exchanging experiences. Participating in the meeting were members of the collegium of the Defense Ministry. Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Roska was present.

WEIZ, BULGARIA'S MARKOV HAIL INCREASED COOPERATION

AU171008 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Talks on the expansion of scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria started in Berlin on Tuesday [9 June]. The delegations are headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Stoyan Markov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Further realization of projects in the main branches to deepen scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 1990 and beyond is at the center of discussion. The basis for this lies in the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, in 1983.

Both sides expressed the view that cooperation up to now has contributed to increasing the efficiency of both national economies and to implementing the comprehensive CEMA program on scientific-technical progress. This has primarily been demonstrated by the results in the application of key technologies and by the solutions for the rational utilization of raw materials, other materials, and energy. The interlocutors agreed that relations in science and technology, particularly in key areas that help to efficiently accelerate the development of the performance of the two countries, will be expanded.

In the afternoon the guest visited the "Science and Production of the GDR in the Service of the People" exhibition in the Werner-Seelenbinder Hall. He was particularly interested in the automation solutions which, through closely linking microelectronics, robot technology, computer technology, and information technology, bring about a productivity increase of 500 or 600 percent. During his stay, Stoyan Markov will visit combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions in Berlin, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Dresden.

INTERNATIONAL MAYORS MEETING ENDS 5 JUN

AU161334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 5

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- The International Meeting of Mayors commemorating the 750th anniversary of Berlin ended in the GDR capital on Friday night [5 June]. Under the slogan "Politics for Peace and for Man's Well-Being," city heads and politicians from 168 cities in 83 countries deliberated in the past 5 days on the further development of relations on local levels.

The meeting was concluded with a reception for the foreign guests, given by Mayor Erhard Krack in Berlin's Red Town Hall. Participating were SED Central Committee Politburo members: People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Guenter Schabowski, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other people. [passage omitted]

PAPER REPORTS MORE ON HONECKER'S NETHERLANDS TRIP

Grants Talk, To Visit FRG

AU041053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Netherlands press prominently publishes on Tuesday statements made by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in an interview with journalists from the Kingdom of the Netherlands to mark his forthcoming official visit. The news agency ALGEMEEN NEDERLANDS PERSBUERAU (ANP) and the newspapers DE VOLKSKRANT and ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD produce extensive reports about this meeting in Berlin.

"The planned, dynamic development of our economy offers favorable preconditions for international cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technological fields. Economic relations with capitalist industrial states are a firm component of our policy and of our plans," Erich Honecker pointed out to ANP.

"We regard the development of cooperation with equal rights and to mutual advantage as a fundamental part of the policy of peaceful coexistence. It is in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Relations between the GDR and the Netherlands are a good example of this. They have achieved a notable level regarding their dimension and diversity." New goals could now be pursued. Both sides have an effective instrument in the long-term government agreement on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation. GDR economic experts feel that particularly good results were achieved in the chemical industry, the textile and clothing industry, agricultural and foodstuffs technology, chemical plant construction, agriculture, and services. In line with international trends in trade between industrial states and the opportunities open to the two national economies, it should be in the mutual interest, Erich Honecker stressed, to increase trade in machine-building products and electrical engineering and electronics products, as well as the buying and selling of engineering services, know-how, licenses, and processes.

"Traditional trade could be expanded through increased scientific and technological cooperation, for example in chemistry and biotechnology, in new materials and in environmental protection, in electrical engineering and electronics, and in agricultural research. The targets of the GDR's 5-Year Plan for the period 1986-1990 offer new starting points for cooperation between production and trade concerns of the two countries. Reciprocal supplies for modernizing and reconstructing industrial plants are an important prospect, in line with the capabilities of the GDR and the Netherlands national economies and their foreign trade interests."

The East German party leader pointed to the great responsibility of the two German states for peace, the agency stresses. He made it clear that in this, the GDR works on the basis of a policy of dialogue. Every peace initiative is significant and useful because it represents a constituent part of a "coalition of realism and reason." For that reason, he made a request to Federal Chancellor Kohl for a start in negotiations on a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Europe and chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. In the GDR's peace policy toward Bonn, everything was open to discussion.

NATO and the Warsaw Pact abandoned the view that a nuclear war could be won. Referring to the Reagan and Gorbachev conclusion that there would be no winner in a nuclear war, Honecker stressed: "Even if we leave aside adventurism and irresponsibility -- which can not be excluded -- as possible causes for a nuclear war, then such a war could still break out as a result of technical failure. The doctrine of 'nuclear deterrence' is not a peace doctrine, but one of the permanent dangers of war."

ANP goes on to say that Honecker expressed himself as optimistic about arms control discussions. An agreement on medium-range missiles must be concluded without "ifs and buts," he says, implicitly expressing his rejection of the Western reaction to the succeeding proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev. "Afterward, we can directly begin further negotiations, for example on conventional disarmament," he notes without beating around the bush. "If there is fear that the Warsaw Pact has conventional superiority -- a question that can be answered in the affirmative or the negative -- then there must be negotiations. We must advance step by step. The condition is that agreements lead to more security. We want conventional disarmament and our proposals are on the table."

Honecker sees that a treaty between Moscow and Washington on nuclear missiles and agreements about verifying its observance would have further consequences. "Entering an era of the elimination of nuclear missiles also means entering an era of conventional disarmament. That would be an historic development," Honecker says.

According to ANP, Erich Honecker said he is likely to visit the FRG for the first time before the end of this year, adding: "I have agreed with Chancellor Helmut Kohl that a date will be fixed at a favorable time. We are keeping in touch on that. But a visit must be useful, and this is above all the case if something can be achieved in the area of peace."

It seems, the statesman went on to say, that a great peace process has been set in motion. A reduction in confrontation creates opportunities for more cooperation between East and West. The "disarmament age" would include an expansion of cooperation in the scientific, technological, economic, and humanitarian areas.

In Erich Honecker's view, social policy and human rights are closely connected to one another. In the social area, the GDR has achieved much, he says. "But we make no distinction between more or less important rights. Political, civil, economic social, or cultural rights are equally significant. However, the basis for the realization of human rights is peace."

During the antifascist resistance struggle in the thirties, Erich Honecker was in the Netherlands several times, ANP writes. At the end of his interview he looked back once again to this period. His good, pleasant memories of the Netherlands and the Dutch people are "linked in diverse forms of solidarity with the antifascist fighters in the Third Reich." Erich Honecker said: "I am still grateful today to the people who were kind hosts to me during my various stays. I was in Amsterdam for the first time in 1933, and for a second time in 1934. I came there in 1933 to take part in an executive meeting of the Communist Youth Federation. A year later, following my illegal activity in the Ruhr area, I visited the Netherlands again. [paragraph continues]

"But I soon returned to continue the struggle against the Hitler dictatorship." Honecker at that time returned to Germany under a forged Dutch passport in the name of Marten Tjaden. There he was arrested in 1935 and later sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, ANP reports. He was imprisoned in the Brandenburg/Goerden Prison until the arrival of the Soviet Army.

"I was impressed above all by the selfless solidarity shown us by the Dutch antifascists in our difficult situation," ANP quotes Erich Honecker as saying. "The course of histroy has confirmed how necessary the solidarity of all forces was in the struggle against fascism and war."

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD, which publishes its half-page report on the "open-hearted talk" with a photograph, repeats Erich Honecker's words: "My official visit to the Netherlands is taking place in a significant period for Europe. For the first time there exists the chance of opening the door to real disarmament. This has prospects of success if the first decisive step in Europe is made: that is, an agreement on the complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles. The GDR, like the Netherlands, which is in the center of Europe, is particularly interested in this. Today security is only possible by working together."

In reply to the newspaper's question: "In the Soviet Union, under party leader Gorbachev, many large and small changes are taking place in the economic and political area. Will the GDR follow the example of 'glasnost'?' The State Council chairman replies: "Many of the changes in the Soviet Union are already common practice in the GDR. We use the good things from each other, we learn from each other. That has been the case since 1945. You must see things this way: both countries have their own recipes but we don't take them over without prior consideration. However, we support the Soviet Union in the realization of its decisions, which are also of great international significance."

For several decades socialism has been built in the GDR before the eyes of the world and under open conditions.

Another question was about the date for a visit to the FRG. A suitable time was sure to be found for that. He thought it likely that it would be within the year. Honecker was against the position taken by Kohl that "Silesia belong to us." He had told Kohl as much and had added: "What kind of an impression does that make on our Polish friends? Silesia is Polish and, in any case, the GDR lies between Silesia and the FRG. It is an absurd idea to claim that Silesia is part of the FRG. Terrible things happened in the war. Six million Poles perished in World War II, 20 million Soviet citizens, in German 6 million soldiers and civilians died, and the list could be continued. We can live together in a well-furnished European house. But the starting point was and is -- as a politician one has to remain a realist -- that two independent, individual states belonging to different alliances exist on German soil."

Honecker, the paper emphasized, strongly disapproved of FRG calls for reunification. Freedom takes precedence over unity, he quoted the chancellor in this connection. Thus, according to Honecker, Chancellor Kohl wants reunification only on the basis of the social system of the FRG. "But our workers do not want that and neither do our peasants. They can see how thousands of firms go bankrupt in the FRG. In contrast, our peasants are well off and they have a good income. Cooperation between two differing systems is very possible and the Helsinki Final Act was a good start in this field."

Responding to a question on removing the wall, Honecker replied that this was not feasible since the reasons for the Berlin Wall have not yet disappeared. But everything is conceivable under different circumstances.

Travel opportunities are steadily increasing for GDR citizens," the State Council chairman said in response to another question. "In 1987 approximately 2 million East Germans are to visit the FRG for the first time. In the first quarter of this year, 216,000 GDR citizens traveled to the FRG. If trade relations become more intense the opportunities for travel will also increase. Other countries also introduced travel restrictions on economic grounds. It is a question of foreign exchange. If you want to go to the United States you need dollars. It is as simple as that. Better relations and more trade will result in more travel."

The special correspondent of Amsterdam's daily paper DE VOLKSKRANT starts off by describing the atmosphere in the State Council and writes: "Honecker, who by no means looks like a man who will be 75 this year, answers all the questions in a friendly and patient manner." He had talked about very controversial questions like the Berlin Wall and German reunification, which is laid down in the preamble to the FRG's Basic Law in a relaxed manner.

The newspaper says that in the Netherlands, Honecker will talk about the disarmament process in Europe and about the expansion of trade. He believes there is a connection between these two things.

He stated: "Today, security can no longer be reliably guaranteed against one another but only with one another. This is why we regard the political dialogue as an irreplaceable means for understanding and for the search for concrete ways and means for reducing confrontation. I am convinced that the talks during my Netherlands visit will contribute to this and will introduce further steps for developing mutually beneficial cooperation."

In the talk with party leader Honecker the double-zero option proposed by Soviet leader Gorbachev for short- and medium-range missiles, the possibilities for a nuclear weapon-free Europe and the much-discussed question of how far the GDR supports the Gorbachev reforms were also dealt with, the report says.

On the zero options, Honecker said: "I can assure you that our entire people most eagerly long for a nuclear weapon-free Europe, a nuclear weapon-free world. For us this is not just a vision but a realistic goal. A world full of weapons rests on a questionable and brittle foundation. Through excessive nuclear arming human civiliation is putting its own existance at stake. Even if one leaves aside adventurism and irresponsibility in policy, which one cannot exclude as a possible cause of war, no one can give a guarantee agasint the outbreak of war as a result of a technical error. The doctrine of "nuclear deterrence" is not a doctrine for safeguarding peace but a doctrine of permanent danger of war.

Of course, the path to a nuclear weapon-free Europe is not child's play. Together with our alliance partners we are thinking above all about how political conditions can be created under which all states can really feel safe. This is why the Warsaw Pact countries are developing a disarmament strategy that omits no kind of weapon. [paragraph continues

We have absolutely nothing against, while observing the principle of equality and equal security, striding from zero-option to zero-option for nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and the most dangerous conventional weapons. As you see, we have clear concept for the security of the peoples in an "age of disarmament." At the same time, it was a matter of the steady expansion of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, and humanitarian spheres.

Replying to an additional question about the zero options, Erich Honecker said: "You are right. The discussion was confusing, but now not only the people of the various states in Europe but also the governments are inclined toward the double-zero option, with the footnote that one also starts negotiations on conventional arms. This is an important question. With the negotiations on the medium-range weapons we want to create more security, not less.

If one is afraid that a conventional predominance exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- a question that one can confirm or reject, according to which standpoint one adopts -- then this is a problem. We support conventional disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Negotiations on this must begin. Our proposal is on the table. But first we want to start with nuclear disarmament to free mankind step by step from the danger of a nuclear inferno. And then one can go further with the elimination of the tactical nuclear weapons.

I believe a treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing medium-range missiles, with the necessary verification, means the start of nuclear disarmament. This also means the start of conventional disarmament."

Asked how far the GDR supports the Gorbachev reforms and whether it is correct that the GDR regards these reforms with a certain skepticism, Honecker gives a differentiated response.

"I would not like to use the world skepticism in this connection. You know that I spoke at the 27th CPSU Congress, supported the decisions of the party congress, and wished the Soviet Union every success.

"Of course, we have always learned from each other. First we learned from the Soviet Union how socialism is built and developed. At present it is a fact that it is learning from us in various spheres. Currently, a course for enterprise managers is ending in the GDR and our cadres attend courses in the Soviet Union. It is a matter of mutual give-and-take. But I would also like to say that up to now we have not adopted the prescription for everything the Soviet Union has done, and the converse also applies. The conditions -- determined by history -- the level of development, and the various structures are different."

The picture drawn of relations between the socialist countries had been a distorted one in the past. These relations developed on equal rights, mutual respect and independence, and the principle of mutual assistance.

Erich Honecker described the GDR legal system in detail and how democracy functioned there. The GDR had five parties -- the SED, the National Democratic Party, the CDU, the Democratic Peasants' Party, and the Liberal Democratic Party, which collaborated in the democratic bloc. "From the outset it was pointed out to us that bloc formation had nothing to do with democracy. Meanwhile, I can state that in Western countries blocs are very often formed, especially blocs for election purposes. We, on the other hand, cooperate in comradely fashion." One can say, Erich Honecker added, that in the GDR one in three citizens was voluntarily active in the social sphere.

In a large feature, the daily paper NRC HANDELSBLAD details Erich Honecker's interview with Netherlands journalists and describes the interview's friendly and relaxed atmosphere. Asked about human rights, the paper continues, the party leader recounts above all the social rights of GDR citizens, from the 1-year maternity leave, pension increases, increased holidays through housing construction, and the right to work to the achievements in education.

Statements by the SED Central Committee general secretary on safeguarding peace and preventing a holocaust are also quoted. "Today we know there will be neither victors nor vanquished in a nuclear war and that it is better to dismantle the whole business step-by-step with the aim of building a European house in which we can live together in peace."

There are several possibilities for living with one another in furnishing the European house. "But it has to be well understood that two sovereign states exist on German soil, which belong to differing alliances. The focus is on equality and equal security -- that has to be assumed. The Helsinki Final Act was a great step forward, but the majority of work still lies ahead."

The paper writes that an important point in relations between Eastern and Western Europe was the ties between the EC and CEMA, and prints Honecker's answer to this question: "As you know, on CEMA's initiative, discussions about establishing official relations between CEMA and the EC have been in progress since 1985. Results so far allow for some optimism, even if all questions have not yet been solved in detail. The GDR supports the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the EC, which creates favorable conditions for strengthening mutual trust and developing cooperation between the organizations and their member countries. At the same time, this makes a constructive contribution to international cooperation and to strengthening peace.

"The GDR has already informed the EC of its willingness to take up official relations with the EC in connection with the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the EC. We see this as a contribution to expanding the policy of dialogue and cooperation for the benefit of our people and for equal cooperation."

The piece further says: A nuclear-free Europe, a nuclear-free world is a vision, Honecker said, but also a realistic aim. A world full of weapons stands on questionable, crumbling foundations because human civilization is at stake. War could start through adventurism or an equipment fault.

NRC HANDELSBLAD adds the observation by Erich Honecker: "That is why the doctrine of 'nuclear deterrence' is not a doctrine for safeguarding peace but of permanent danger of war. Of course, we realize the path to a nuclear-free Europe is no stroll." The debate over the zero solution in past weeks diverted attention from the most important task: to liberate the world from nuclear weapons so "all states really feel more secure" and so all weapon categories are included. "We have absolutely no objections if, with reference to the principle of equality and equal security, there is progress from zero solution to zero solution with nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and the most dangerous conventional weapons."

Speaks at Amsterdam Dinner

AU121056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 pp 2-3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a dinner given in his honor by Amsterdam Mayor Ed van Thijn on 5 June in Amsterdam: "Preservation of Peace -- A Common Interest"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen:

I thank you for your kind words and the cordial reception in Amsterdam, a city rich of tradition. It is a great pleasure for me to visit the metropolis of your beautiful country, the center of a modern industrial state.

Great History and Living Present [subhead]

The few hours I have spent in Amsterdam provide me with the picture of a community in which a great history is linked to a living present in a particular way. All this demonstrates the creative energy of the people in your city.

From our own experience we understand very well the responsible tasks given to you, Mr Mayor, the elected representatives, and the administration of your modern metropolis.

As you know, Berlin celebrates its 750th anniversary this year. This GDR capital's celebration is fully characterized by the great changes that have occurred in the lives of our people. Resurrected from the ruins of World War II, Berlin, like the entire GDR, has followed a laborious way of new construction and new development of society. One can rightly say that our city today produces and builds more than every before. In the same way Amsterdam carefully preserves its architecture -- and I was able to convince myself of this today -- it has always been our aim to carefully cultivate and promote all traditions of culture and history that have contributed to the progress of our people and of mankind.

Permit me to recall in this connection "The GDR -- A Surprising Country" exhibition that took place last autumn in your city. Tens of thousands of people took the opportunity to acquaint themselves with life in our Republic. These and other contacts between Berlin and Amsterdam naturally serve the understanding between our peoples and bring our peoples closer together. They bear witness to the common interest in preserving peace and, last but not least, in fruitful mutual relations. We should continue to develop them. This will be fruitful for the citizens of our countries and for the citizens of our capital cities.

The Legacy of the Antifascists [subhead]

Mr Mayor: I feel the need to commemorate here in Amsterdam, where the crimes of Hitlerite fascism committed in abuse of the German name are unforgotten, all victims of Nazism, the best sons and daughters of the Netherlands people, who were kindred souls and fellow-fighters to us in the antifascist resistance. Any racist way of thinking is alien to us, as is propagandistic demagoguery. We feel obligated to work against this because we know that only if we live together peacefully will all people have a future. With good feelings and deep gratitude I remember the time of the illegal struggle in Nazi Germany, in which I, too, was the recipient of the support from the Netherlands resistance fighters. And some of them I met today and was able to talk to them here in this room.

To act in the spirit of their legacy means to cooperate with all forces of reason and realism today regardless of anything that may divide us, to safeguard peace. This will guarantee a happy future to this venerable city on the Amstel and its inhabitants.

To Expand Cooperation Further [subhead]

The trusting talks for which I met with leading representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands served to find ways to fulfill the justified hopes put by our countries' people on the current chance of disarmament. We agreed to deepen the political dialogue and to expand cooperation between the two states and peoples for mutual benefit. The GDR will continue to work with all its strength to help disarmament achieve a breakthrough and to stabilize peace in Europe and in the world.

I am certain, Mr Mayor, that you and the citizens of your city, who feel pledged to humanism and tolerance, will do their part. To you all, the elected representatives and the administration, go my best wishes for success in fulfilling your responsible tasks for the benefit of the city of Amsterdam, which I love very much, and its residents.

Thank you.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH SFRY ENTERPRISE -- An agreement on long-term scientific-technical cooperation up to 1992 has been concluded between the Berlin Treptow Friedrich Ebert electrical appliance combine and the Yugoslav United Iskra Ljubljana enterprise. Envisaged are the joint development and production of electronic control systems, air break contacts, thermal relays, and motor protection switches. Mutual deliveries of electronic controls will continue this year. The GDR combine exports the new EAW [Electric Arc Weld] electronic S-2000-R control and regulation system to the SFRY and receives generators from the Iskra enterprise. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 May 87 p 6 AU]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON AIR DEFENSE CHANGES

LD171158 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Several generals of the Moscow military district have been expelled from the party, because a West German sport plane recently was able to land unhampered in Red Square. At the Moscow military district party aktiv, Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the city party committee, emphasized that it would be a mistake to seek the reasons for what happened in only the irresponsibility, superficiality, and unsuitability of certain commanders, since the reasons are much more deep-rooted. The most important of them is that the policy of restructuring in practice has not affected the district, and that the military leaders have adhered to old methods. Their leadership style was entirely unacceptable; it was built on the humiliation of people. Outward appearances prevailed in small and big things alike.

Yeltsin also mentioned the deficiencies appearing in training, and also that favoritism and leaders' whims prevailed in cadre issues. He criticized the political training work, saying that the people, in the strict sense of the word, sleep through political lectures and drills; agitation is permeated with cliches and tedium.

The Moscow first secretary recalled that a new commander was only recently placed at the head of the military district, a colonel general Tsarkov, and he had not entirely gauged how grave the situation was. For this reason, several measures were slow to be adopted.

The colonel general also called to attention that, without clarification of the truth, it is not possible to progress, and neither is it possible to achieve the goals of restructuring, the Soviet army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE

Holds Talks With Lazar

LD171737 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Politburo member, has received Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who arrived in our country this morning on an official friendly visit.

At the talks, Shevardnadze informed the Hungarian side about the Soviet restructuring processes. In connection with this, he emphasized the importance of the forthcoming session of the CPSU Central Committee. The main point at the center of their talks was the evaluation of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

At the Hungarian-Soviet foreign ministerial talks, both sides expressed support for the strengthening of ties. Eduard Shevardnadze and Peter Varkonyi established that relations had become more intensive recently and had gained more content. Surveying the international situation, they praised the two countries' resolute peace policy that endeavors toward international detente and cooperation.

In the afternoon, the head of Soviet diplomacy visited the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Budapest.

Discusses Ties With Varkonyi

LD171506 Budapest MTI in English 1408 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- At cordial and friendly talks Wednesday in Budapest, Foreign Ministers Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union and Peter Varkonyi of Hungary gave briefs on reciprocal efforts aimed at further developing cooperation, and evaluated the fruitful cooperation between the two foreign ministries. The foreign ministers stated their relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union have become more intensive and meaningful in the past period, and are successfully developing in all walks of life. They stressed that the highest-level meetings of the Hungarian and the Soviet leadership, the discussions on several occasions between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev gave new impetus to the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations.

Peter Varkonyi and Eduard Shevardnadze voiced the intention of strengthening and further developing Hungarian-Soviet relations. The foreign ministers stated that the process of social transformation in progress in the Soviet Union well serves to deepen cooperation between the two countries, to streamline economic relations. Reviewing international issues, they appreciated the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, their unflagging foreign policy activity in the interest of international detente and cooperation. They stated that the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States has considerably contributed to strengtheniung international peace and security, to developing cooperation, and to deepening the favourable world polticical tendencies.

Present at the talks were Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Visits Soviet Cultural Center

LD171741 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Eduard Shevardnadze's programme on the first day of his visit to Budapest, continued in the Soviet Cultural and Scientific Centre. The Soviet foreign minister, accompanied by his wife, was warmly greeted by the leaders and staff of the centre, and then Ivan Badul, embassy counsellor, representative in Hungary of the federation of Soviet Friendship Societies presented the institution now in its fourteenth year of deepening friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet people [sentence as received]. He said that there was a great deal of interest in programmes giving comprehensive pictures on and information about the Soviet Union. Last year, for instance, some 900,000 people attended exhibitions, lectures and political forums. The institution organizes over two thousand film showings a year in its headquarters on Semmelweis street as well as in rural towns, villages, factories, cultural centres and institutes of education.

Special forms of activity by the cultural and scientific centre have been clubs operating since it was first opened, where members make a significant contribution to presenting the achievemnts and successes in the life of the Soviet people and in the building of communism, presenting the essence of the peace-loving policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state. The libraries in the centre are also popular. Readers can select from among over 40,000 volumes in the social science and literature, and the technological and scientific library.

A special section of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute has been operating successfully within the centre for ten years, and aims to raise the level of Russian language teaching, providing methodological assistance to teachers of Russian in Hungarian educational institutes.

Following the briefing Eduard Shevardnadze visited the latest exhibition of the cultural centre, showing the works of four Georgian fine artists. The forty paintings present the scenes and urban panoramas of the land of the artists' birth, and characteristic Georgian portraits.

During the course of the morning Nanuliy Shevardnadze visited the headquarters of the National Council of Hungarian Women where she met with the leaders of the Women's organization. Maria Duschkek, president of the Women's Council briefed the guest on the situation and achievements of the Women's movement in Hungary.

In the afternoon the wife of the Soviet foreign minister went to see a display of works by sculptor Imre Varga. After viewing the works of art, she conversed with outstanding representatives of Hungarian arts life.

Varkonyi Hosts Dinner

LD172251 Budapest MTI in English 2016 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi and his wife gave a gala dinner in Budapest Wednesday evening, in honour of Eduard Shevardnadze and his wife. Both foreign ministers gave toasts at the dinner.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

Losonczi Holds Closing Talks

LD171333 Budapest MTI in English 1127 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Presidential Council, met in the Parliament Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the State Council. The meeting was attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Laszlo Ivan, Hungarian ambassador to Beijing.

Pal Losonczi stressed the importance of Zhao Ziyang's visit which has raised Hungarian-Chinese relations to top levels. Discussing the Hungarian experience and aims of socialist building work, he pointed out that the country has an interest in the further development of relations with China, and in the exchange and mutual study of experiences.

Zhao Ziyang spoke appreciatively of his reception in Hungary, and termed his talks with Hungarian leaders as successful. He said he had the opportunity to gain personal impressions on the results of Hungarian industry and agriculture and all the achievements from the past three decades. In this context, he appraised Hungary's reform experiences and work to promote international peace and security.

Following the meeting, the official Hungarian-Chinese talks ended with a final discussion at the delegation room of Parliament.

The Hungarian negotiating group, headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Laszlo Marothy, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Geza Kotai, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Imre Szabo, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, Jozsef Nyers, deputy head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee, Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Balint Gal, head of department at the Foreign ministry, and Laszlo Ivan.

The members of the delegation [as received], headed by Zhao Ziyang, were Wen Jiabao, head of the Central Committee Bureau of the Communist Party of China, Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, An Zhiwen, advisor to the State Economic Reform Committee, Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Department of the CPC International Department, Bai Meiqing, deputy general secretary of the State Council, Tang Longbin, head of group at the Foreign Ministry, and Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassaor to Hungary.

Summing up the results of discussions between the Hungarian and Chinese leaders, it was stated at the closing talks that useful exchanges of ideas were held on the extensive sphere of bilateral relations in the course of comradely discussions. It was stressed that efforts are made, by strengthening friendly ties, for the many-sided development of contacts in party, state, social, cultural and economic life. Zhao Ziyang noted that his visit to Hungary met its goal, and that his preliminary conceptions have been realized.

Reviewing the developments of international life it was stated with satisfaction that, in spite of the differing situation and opportunties of the two countries, the Hungarian and the Chinese standpoint is the same in fundamental issues as, for instance, ensuring peace and safeguarding security. The Hungarian side pointed out that Hungary, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty, takes an active part in international life. Expressing the Hungarian foreign policy evaluation, Janos Kadar highly appreciated the firm standpoint of the Chinese leaders for the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Regarding this issue, the Hungarian side expressed that Hungary supports the Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating the medium and short-range nuclear weapons and the successful completion of the Soviet-American negotiations, which is of outstanding importance for safeguarding peace. A Soviet-American agreement would be the first agreement since Hiroshima which is aimed at reducing nuclear weapons, stated Janos Kadar.

In the knowledge of its role played in safeguarding world peace, China welcomes the Soviet-American dialogue on medium and short-range weapons, said Zhao Ziyang, and voiced his hope that the sides would reach agreement.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD171942 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Two agreements were signed Wednesday in Parliament at the end of the official Hungarian-Chinese discussions.

The document setting down the major tendencies of Hungarian-Chinese long-range economic and technical-scientific cooperation was signed by Gyorgy Lazar and Zhao Ziyang. Documenting the framework of cooperation, the programme until the year 2000 mainly encourages the deepening of reciprocally advantageous industrial relations. The major targets of development are defined in the fields of engineering industry, telecommunication, electronics, precision engineering, energetics, transport, and delivery, and also deals with the role of agriculture and science in expanding contacts.

The agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, which renews the agreement concluded in 1951, was signed by Deputy Foreign Ministers Jozsef Benyi of Hungary and Qian Qichen of China. In the spirit of the favorable changes of the past period, the document paves the way for the more intensive development of relations in the fields of culture, science, education, health, the press, sport and tourism.

The two sides devoted special attention to cooperation in the applied and technical sciences, in Hungarology and sinology research, and, in accordance with the agreement, university scholarship-holders and aspirants to candidate's degrees may continue their studies in the universities of the other country. The agreement also covers the cooperation and guest performances of cultural experts, artists, soloists, and artistic groups.

Talks, Budapest Tour Detailed

LD171957 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Hungarian and Chinese leaders and experts negotiated in Budapest Wednesday. Exchange of views in four groups were held on issues involving an extensive circle of bilateral relations, and contributed to increasing contacts through concrete proposals. Experience of the economic reform was discussed by a group led by Laszlo Marothy and Wen Jiabao. Foreign trade and economic cooperation were the agenda of talks by a group led by Peter Veress and Zheng Tuobin. Inter-party issues were discussed under the leadership of Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the Foreign Relations' Department of the HSWP Central Committee and Li Shuzheng, while Foreign Ministry talks were held by Miklos Barity and Qian Qichen.

Zhao Ziyang and the personalities accompanying him went for a brief sight-seeing tour, accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, and Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council.

The high ranking guest first visited a packed shopping centre of Budapest, the market on Tolbuchin Boulevard, and then went for a walk in the city centre.

Following that, in the Hungarian National Gallery, he viewed the masterpieces of two representatives of 19th century Hungarian painting, Mihaly Munkacsy and Laszlo Paal. The final stop of the tour of Budapest was the fishermen's bastion where the guests spent a lengthy time enjoying the unique panorama.

In conclusion of events of the day Zhao Ziyang gave a statement to Hungarian television in the evening.

Kadar Attends Departure

LD180838 Budapest MTI in English 0715 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, Jun 18 (MTI) -- On Thursday Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the State Council, was bid farewell at a ceremony with military honours in front of the parliament building at the end of his official friendly visit on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The event was attended by Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Lazar, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council, and several other senior representatives of political, state and public life. Zhao Ziyang arrived for the ceremony in the company of Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, and Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Janos Kadar, received the report of the commander of the gala batallion and marched past after the two national anthems were played. The ceremony ended with a military parade.

After the farewell ceremony, Zhao Ziyang and party was seen off to Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, Laszlo Marothy and Geza Kotai. Present were ambassadors Laszlo Ivan and Zhu Ankang. Zhao Ziyang left by a special plane Thursday morning.

LCY SOCIAL SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU161912 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Presidium and chairman of the Council of Social Science Research Center of the LCY Central Committee, arrived in Budapest as head of a delegation on 10 June at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Institute of Social Sciences of the MSZMP Central Committee.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS ANGOLA, LEAVES FOR ZAMBIA

LD152348 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Luanda, June 15 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mihaly Korom, president of the Constitutionality Council of Hungarian Parliament, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party visited the People's Republic of Angola June 12th to 15th, and held talks with a delegation led by Lucio Lara, first secretary of the People's assembly, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party. They mutually briefed one another on the situation of their countries and the activity of the two parliaments. Their positions on the international issues examined were characterized by a full identity of views. They viewed the development of relations between the two countries as favourable and pointed out that there were additional opportunities to intensify them.

The delegation was received by Juliao Mateus Paulo (Dino Matross), member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party and by Fernando Franca Van Dumen, minister of justice, members of the Standing Committee (Presidium) of the People's Assembly.

The delegation went on to Lusaka Monday.

KADAR DINNER TOAST FOR MPR'S BATMONH 8 JUN

LD082213 Budapest MTI in English 2101 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar said in his toast [at the dinner for Jambyn Batmonh on 8 June in Budapest], among other things, "Our party, government and people highly appreciate the decades-long friendship and cooperation of the two parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. The 1984 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic furnished a reliable basis for the further development of cooperation.

"The present visit of your delegation is highly important. We exchanged information on the results of socialist building work, our tasks and experiences. We discussed timely questions of the international situation and the communist and workers' movement. We reviewed the state of bilateral relations, and marked out the main directions for the development of cooperation. Our talks, which reflected an identity of principles and views, will give new impetus to the advancement of friendship and cooperation, to our common struggle for peace and human progress."

Janos Kadar then assessed the results attained by the Mongolian people in the construction of socialist society, and pointed out, "We hold in high esteem the vigorous international activity of the Mongolian People's Republic in the struggle for peace and security. This serves particularly well the consolidation of peace and security in the Pacific region.

"Our Mongolian friends have made constructive proposals on ruling out the use of force from relations between the countries of the region. We support and welcome their initiatives to create the Asian forums of political dialogue."

Further on, Janos Kadar spoke about Hungary's international endeavours and the tasks of socialist building work. "The Hungarian People's Republic aims its foreign policy principally at creating ever more favourable external conditions for socialist construction. We take an active share in the struggle for a safer and more just world, and for the creation of lasting peace. Along with our allies, our main aim is to preserve peace, curb the arms race, avert the nuclear-war danger, prevent space armament and create a global system of security."

"The disarmament proposals and international initiatives of the Soviet Union conform to the national interests of the Hungarian People's Republic and have our complete support and recognition. The far-reaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty are upheld by all honest peace-loving people of the world, and are welcomed by all sober-minded political factors. We deem it is promising that the need for international security based on dialogue and cooperation is becoming increasingly realized also in the West. Side by side with our allies, we want to achieve that this readiness be expressed in concrete, forward-looking agreements as soon as possible.

"As the well-being of our country and nation largely depends on external factors, it is a vital issue for us to intensify understanding between peoples and states, and to develop many-sided cooperation. We make efforts along this line both in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

"The new stage of the development of the socialist countries calls for the implementation of comprehensive social and economic development schemes. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party attaches particular importance to the transformation process under way in the Soviet Union. We are convinced that the objectives set by the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union point beyond the borders of the Soviet Union, and their achievement will contribute to the consolidation of the international positions of socialism.

"Our country is active carrying out the social and economic programme adopted at the 13th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

"Besides the results, we admit openly that the pace of our development has slowed down in recent years. We are aware that the new intricate tasks stemming from our international economic situation and the difficulties caused by the more adverse external conditions can only be solved by a new way of thinking, and the equilibrium of our national economic promoted by a series of industrial restructuring measures and by improving the work of all of us.

"Our difficulties are not to be underestimated, but our results achieved so far and the steadfastness and readiness for action of our people give us reason to state that we shall provide the socialist answer to the new questions posed by life, and will create the conditions of evolvement," the HSWP general secretary said.

"In our work at home, we have always considered the demands and possibilities of friendly cooperation with the socialist countries, including the Mongolian People's Republic, and will do so in the future, too. The Hungarian and the Mongolian peoples are working for similar aims, and our cooperation is successfully developing in all fields of life.

"It is to our satisfaction that the industrial facilities set up in the Mongolian People's Republic with Hungarian participation effectively contribute to the accomplishment of tasks ahead of Mongolian national economy. We regard our country's participation in tungsten ore extraction in Mongolia as a fine example of mutually advantageous cooperation. This venture is new also in its form in the economic cooperation of the socialist countries. We strive to render our cooperation even more efficient, and take part in the development of the Mongolian national economy.

"We are firmly convinced that the present visit of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic serves well the intensification of cooperation, the strengthening of friendship and the cause of peace and socialism," Janos Kadar said in his toast.

Batmonh Reciprocates Toast

LD082223 Budapest MTI in English 2113 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- In his toast [at the dinner on his honor on 8 June in Budapest] Jambyn Batmonh spoke in appreciative terms of the relations of the Hungarian and Mongolian peoples engaged in the building of socialism, and said, among other things:

"Our countries are bound by the indissoluble links of friendship and cooperation which rest firmly on the priciples of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are satisified to see the unbroken development and broadening of political, economic, commercial, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. We can justly say that our cooperation also contributes to strengthening the cohesion and economic integration of the socialist countries and the process of their intellectual rapproachment, under the spirit of Moscow work conference of the leaders of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"We highly appreciate the economic-technical participation of the Hungarian People's Republic in the setting up of numerous facilities of national economic importance, its assistance and support in geological prospecting and the training of Mongolian experts.

"Our present talks have repeatedly confirmed the mutual endeavour to further expand the relations of our parties and countries, and intensify Mongolian-Hungarian cooperation. This end is served by the long-term scheme for the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, to be signed during the current visit.

"We are firmly convinced that the fraternal ties between our parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen, in keeping with the 1984 Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty."

Following this, Jambyn Batmonh discussed the tasks faced by socialist Mongolia in the field of socio-economic construction work. He said, "The parties and governments of our countries have identical views on the main issues of our age. At present the most important task is to preserve and consolidate peace, and guarantee adequate security for all peoples of the world. That is why the socialist countries stand consistently and purposefully for the urgent settlement of such crucial issues as halting the arms race, preventing its extension to outer space and averting the danger of a nuclear war."

"These aims are furthered by the far-reaching initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the programme presented by Mikhail Gorbachev to free humankind of nuclear and other mass destructive weapons by the end of the century.

"A major move towards a nuclear-free world would be the abolition of medium-range missiles and tactical devices from Europe. We believe the early conclusion in Geneva of a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range missiles would largely contribute to the consolidation of security in Europe and the adoption of urgent practical measures in the field of nuclear disarmament.

"The outcome of the recent Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries presents an example of responsible and balanced approach to issues of human survival. The defence doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty gives convincing proof of the common intention of the friendly states to create a nuclear-free world, and preserve the peace of outer space for the whole of humankind. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people wholeheartedly welcome the important achievements of the recent Berlin conference which opened a feasible road to nuclear disarmament.

"The policy and practical activity of the socialist countries decisively contribute to laying the foundations for Asian security. As it is known, Mongolia supports the establishment of a political mechanism which would exclude the use of force from the relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. We are convinced that this task can and should be solved through the joint effort of all states.

"In this context, I stress the importance of the Vladivostok conception on Asian-Pacific security and the Delhi Declaration on the creation of a world free of nuclear arms and violence. At present the idea of nuclear disarmament is particularly timely on the Asian continent. These proposals and initiatives provide a solid basis for guaranteeing the right to peace and peaceful creation for the peoples of our region," he said.

Finally Jambyn Batmonh expressed the conviction that the results of his Budapest talks and the agreements on the further development of Mongolian-Hungarian cooperation serve the interests of the two peoples and the fraternal socialist countries.

SZUROS CHAIRS MEETING ON EMIGRANTS POLICY

LD172050 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- At a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Hungarian Parliament in Budapest Wednesday, chaired by Matyas Szuros, the subject was Hungarian policy concerning emigrants, based on a briefing given by Jeno Rande, general secretary of the World Federation of Hungarians, presented for debate and approved, showing the activity of the World Federation of Hungarians and its role in Hungary's foreign relations.

Next year marks the 50th anniversary, Jeno Rande pointed out, of the foundation of the World Federation of Hungarians. Today its purpose is organizer and sponsor of the maintenance of relations between Hungarians living in Western countries and the motherland. There are three main branches to this activity, the native language movement which took on organizational form in 1970 following an evolvement linked to the names of Zoltan Kodaly, Gyula Illyes and Mihaly Vaci, the institution of the native language conference which is convened every four or five years in Hungary, when issues related to the maintenance and advance of language and culture are discussed, and most recently, the organization of scientific and professional meetings in Hungary for experts living abroad.

As the fundamental item in the policy of the Hungarian Government towards emigrants Jeno Rande quoted the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party: a further reason why we must work hard and with sincerity is so that people of Hungarian origin and Hungarian nationality living beyond our frontiers listen with their heads held high when Hungary is mentioned.

It was recently said at a parliamentary debate on foreign policy that our position regarding maintaining relations with Hungarians living in the Western world is that they should be good citizens of the country that received them, while retaining their consciousness of being Hungarian, their language, their culture and their traditions. In advancing relations we will continue to endeavour to see that these bonds contribute to intensifying understanding and friendship between peoples, Jeno Rande emphasized.

Then the Foreign Relations Committee debated and approved by noting the report on Hungarian-Czechlslovak relations, presented by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia.

TETENYI ADDRESSES TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU161023 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 87 p 3

[Interview with academician Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Committee, by Correspondent Judit Kozma: "Can We Accelerate Technological Development?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In December 1986, the MSZMP Central Committee adopted a position on the acceleration of technological development and also stipulated the preparation of a government program to assist in the implementation and the assertion of various concepts. What does the recently adopted program contain? Will the conditions of technological development improve in the wake of the measures that have been decided? We talked about these questions with Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Committee, which coordinated the preparation of the program.

[Kozma] We should, perhaps, start our discussion with the role this program, a central program, can play in the acceleration of technological development. To what extent can such a typically enterprise activity like technological development be influenced by central decisions?

[Tetenyi] The question should be approached the other way around. It is true that central programs alone can have only a limited influence on technological development, but the lack of decisions could stand in the way of positive measures being taken.

Central decisions in the government's technological development program should have two dimensions. On the one hand, our technological development should be promoted in important potential directions both from a social and economic viewpoint and from a technological viewpoint by determining the main development goals and providing the conditions, means, and organizations necessary to implement these goals. On the other hand, government measures should promote the creation of general economic, personal, and technological conditions that encourage the enterprises and make them capable of achieving more rapid technological progress. The work program recently adopted by the government takes both directions into consideration. [passage omitted]

[Kozma] The economic environment is facing large-scale changes. How is the planned tax reform expected to affect technological development?

[Tetenyi] In places where this new type of taxation was introduced, that is, where a general turnover tax is in force, this has generally accelerated technological development. Investment expenses have decreased with the reduction in production prices, and, as a result of the introduction of personal income taxes, the expenditure on wages and technology will become comparable. Thus, it is hoped that the enterprises will find it more advantageous to apply modern technology than they have until now. As a result of the introduction of neutral taxation, it will also be more advantageous for small ventures to join industrial cooperation projects. [passage omitted]

[Kozma] The principle that subsidies could be connected to technological modernization rather than to current production is absolutely justified. The only question that arises is how to find a realistic standard, and how to determine which technology is worth supporting and which is simply an increase in capacity.

[Tetenyi] It is possible to determine, on the basis of the technical parameters of an installation, whether its operation will lead to technological progress or a mere increase in production capacity.

[Kozma] And if it leads to technological progress, should it inevitably be supported?

[Tetenyi] No, not in the traditional sense of the word; we are not talking here about central funds. But such development projects should have advantages in taxation. Similarly, modernization could be recognized by means of interest reductions and tax exemptions connected with material rationalization or energy saving programs.

As for the need for incentives, a recent survey on enterprise investments shows that 60-80 percent of development projects carried out in the last 10 years led to an increase in production capacity, while only a smaller percentage led to technological modernization. [passage omitted]

[Kozma] The ways to determine the direction of development is the subject of a tough debate. How should this development be supported? What sort of development projects should have priority? Can we change the present concept of sector priority?

[Tetenyi] An agreement has largely emerged as to the need to support activities rather than sectors of the economy, and these activities should also be supported differentially. There are programs for practically every internationally recognized technological development trend in Hungary, but the support to be given to these projects is very differentiated. [passage omitted]

[Kozma] If economic considerations are given priority in supporting research and development projects, will this not reduce the chances of risk-taking ventures? Technological development can naturally also lead to failure.

[Tetenyi] There is, no doubt, such a danger. According to statistics, the proportion of successful and implemented subjects stands at about 70 percent and the number of failures is rather small. This proportion shows that security in choosing research and development subjects is rather high. In accelerating technological development, the concept according to which research is a risky venture which could also lead to losses should be widely accepted. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW CHURCH OFFICIALS APPOINTED -- Pope John Paul II appointed Bishop Dr Laszlo Danko, apostolic governor of Kalocsa, as archbishop of Kalocsa; Koszeg vicar Dr Istvan Seregely as archbishop of Eger; Gencsapat vicar Dr Istvan Konkokly as Szombathely County bishop; and Szeged-Rokus vicar Dr Endre Gyulay as Szeged-Csanad County bishop. The pope released the following officials due to retirement: Kalocsa archbishop Dr Jozsef Ijjas; Szeged-Csanad County Bishop Dr Jozsef Udvardy, and Veszprem Deputy Bishop Laszlo Toth. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jun 87 p 21 AU]

PUBLIC OPINION ON REAGAN'S BERLIN TRIP 'NEGATIVE'

AU171157 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Janusz Moszczenski commentary: "At Westerplatte and the Brandenburg Gate"]

[Text] We have carefully and respectfully followed the trail of Pope John Paul II's third Polish journey, which also led to the territories won by Poland after centuries of German oppression.

So the reaction by Polish opinion to the West Berlin speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan against the background of the third visit by the head of the Catholic Church to his homeland is all the louder and more negative.

On the day when the Polish pope stood at Westerplate and delivered a major patriotic appeal to Polish youth, the U.S. President came to West Berlin for 4 hours and, speaking at the Brandenburg Gate and facing the Reichstag, called this sinister building "the embodiment of German unity."

The President of the United States, a power that fought against German expansionism and German plans to subjugate Europe and the world in both world wars and paid the great sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of soldiers' lives, presented a peculiar feeling for history at the Brandenburg Gate.

To him, the Reichstag is a symbol of unity.

To us Poles, and to all the peoples of Europe who experienced the cruelties of war and occupation first hand, the rebuilt Reichstag is a sinister monument to pan-Germanism, the pan-Germanism which, first in a Bismarck version and then in a Hitler version, caused two horrendous world wars that cost the world over 70 million lives.

We on the Vistula also read the name Brandenburg Gate differently from the chief of the present U.S. administration.

To him it is merely a symbol of "division" -- a confirmation that the so-called German question is still open.

President Reagan regarded it appropriate to use the podium in front of the gate to make a speech that FRG revanchist forces and supporters of tension in Western Europe can only interpret as an encouragement for themselves. And these circles are not ceasing to forward demands vis-a-vis Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. They are not coming to terms with the postwar political-territorial order and are trying to poison the climate of cooperation in Europe and halt the implementation of CSCE.

The U.S. President's stay in West Berlin in the company of the FRG's highest state dignitaries is a further violation of the 1971 four-power agreement forbiding the Bonn government to perform state functions there.

Using language that seemed to be taken straight out of the "cold war" period, Ronald Reagan criticized the USSR and GDR and maintained the myth about an alleged military threat from the East. [paragraph continues]

Once again he clearly presented himself as an advocate of politics from a position of strength, which he thinks might help in the disarmament talks. At the same time, the White House chief appeared in a role in which he should feel strange -- the role of a humanitarian and defender of human rights, forgetting of course the curse of unemployment haunting the young generation in the West. Neither did he remember that during this very period, another U.S. missile supplied to the Dushmans in Afghanistan has knocked down another Afghan passenger aircraft in which over 50 civilians, including children, died.

One could polemize a long time with Ronald Reagan's West Berlin speech, so many of its features arouse objections. There was also immediate sharp criticism not only in Moscow, Warsaw, or Berlin but also in Bonn, where there was a protest march with more than 100,000 people. In West Berlin itself, over 50,000 young people expressed their disapproval.

The U.S. President's West Berlin detour coincided with the end of the summit of the Seven in Venice and with the foreign ministers' meeting in Reykjavik. Both these Western meetings have brought certain, though still not definite, signs of realism. President Reagan's West Berlin speech resounded with all the greater discord against this background.

Moscow PRAVDA has called this a "provocative game." We remember the sinister "Drang nach Osten" ["Push to the East"] under various names. There have been marches to the East for the sake of propagating new religions and expanding living space, and in the name of world civilization, in other words Western civilization. Now the slogan is different -- to tear down the Berlin Wall for the sake of freedom, independence, and human rights. That is to say, rights in the U.S. sense of the word. Polish opinion cannot fail to react to a show of propaganda like this is in a sensitive European spot like West Berlin.

As a nation that made a great contribution in blood and fighting in the struggle against the Hitlerite invader, we have the right and duty to issue a warning. And this we are doing with a full sense of responsibility, remembering where both world wars stemmed from and where the first shots by Hitlerite aggression fell in September 1939.

POLITYKA INTERVIEWS PROFESSOR ON USSR 'BLANK SPOTS'

AU171407 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 13 Jun 87 p 14

[Interview with Eugeniusz Duraczynski, professor of the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of History, deputy chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Historical Sciences, and chief editor of the MOWIA WIEKI monthly, by Wieslaw Wladyka: "'Blank Spots' in the Most Recent History"]

[Text] [Wladyka] "Blank spots" in recent history are old hat, but it seems that at last favorable new conditions have been created to blot out these spots and to interpret anew many facts in our most recent history.

[Duraczynski] One factor that can facilitate a new interpretation is now a fact: The Gorbachev-Jaruzelski declaration of 21 April 1987, a declaration of goodwill and intention that constitutes a basic premise for initiating new research or a public reinterpretation of many facts, phenomena, and processes of the history of Polish-Soviet relations.

[Wladyka] Some historians rejoice and others are worried.

[Duraczynski] True, historians rejoice, as is attested to by the reaction of the Main Administration Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Historical Sciences and the Administration and Scientific Council of the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of History. Let us hope that historians' new initiatives will be welcome and supported by those in charge of the sciences. I am probably not alone in asserting that there are enough competent and honest researchers capable of discarding commonplaces and rejecting whatever is dead wood in the history of Polish-Soviet relations. They will know how to deal with advocaters of false principledness [pryncypializm], schematism, dogmatism, and various interpretations of internationalism as the occasion demands. They will know how to deal with phenomena that have done and continue to do so much damage to the Polish humanist sciences, especially to the most recent history.

[Wladyka] But no doubt both of us are convinced that most historians have shown for a long time they are ready for honest work.

[Duraczynski] Historians have not left their ivory towers all at once in this June. They have long spoken about the need to engage in honest research into Polish-Soviet relations and about the various checks that make these relations difficult. This does not mean, of course, that there has been no research at all. We have had many reliable works, but, frankly, they dealt with only incidents in Polish-Soviet relations. Primarily we have had a rapid stream of most varied publicatins "in honor" and "on the occasion of," which catered to the needs of official propaganda. These works could do no more than discourage readers and merely ridicule the historians in question.

[Wladyka] It is hard to imagine that historical works on our most recent history can be produced without developing most extensive studies of Polish-Soviet relations.

[Duraczynski] I apologize that I make so much of this issue, but Polish-Soviet relations are among the key dogmas that should help crystallize the research program of the works on the most recent history. This subject is as important as are the processes of the development of the modern nation and society and their political culture and struggles for a sovereign existence as a state and for a worthy place in Europe. It is also important in view of Polish-German relations.

[Wladyka] Will thinking in terms of "blank spots" -- this thinking is so necessary nowadays -- produce only an attestation of mutual wrongs and claims?

[Duraczynski] It is fortunate that a research institute is not an express laundry. Such an institute is peopled by persons who are serious and who are not given to sensationalism, although there is no lack of even the most dramatic sensations. Thinking in terms of "blank spots" is natural and cannot be avoided. But what matters primarily is that we have before us an enormous and important area of research that calls for combined efforts by Polish and Soviet historians. But, of course, this issue does not depend on the political weather only. It also depends on talents and skills of researchers.

[Wladyka] What can we hope of such cooperation in view of most interesting discussions Soviet historians have been engaging in for some time now?

[Duraczynski] Discussion, articles, and statements, including those made by Professors Yuriy Afanasyev and Aleksandr Samsonov, continue to create a new climate of historical research and, in a way, to formulate new methods of such research. For example, I would like to refer to the Soviet historians' view with which I fully agree, namely, that it is impossible to get to know the essence of the most crucial facts of the most recent history, including Polish-Soviet relations, without comprehending and examining the nature of Stalinism and Stalin's policy. But, as Y. Afanasyev said in one interview, no single serious work on this exists in the USSR. This view was consistent with M. Gorbachev's speech at the most recent Komsomol congress. He spoke of the need for a new, honest, and courageous work on the history of the CPSU and the USSR, one that does not ignore dramatic moments.

[Wladyka] We have our problems and historiographical troubles with Stalinism, but I think that the history of Stalin's policy should be written primarily by Soviet historians.

[Duraczynski] Without such a history it is impossible to research into Polish-Soviet relations and to fathom many issues of Poland's internal policy. Of course, such works should be written by our Soviet colleagues because it is primarily their task. I am cautious and yet optimistic in this regard, but, of course, new historiography cannot be created overnight. It is unfortunate that we need much patience. What is important now is the climate, the creation of which is a slow process not without opposition, as is attested to by the discussions about Samsonov's and Afanasyev's publications. After that works will appear, but they need time. The present time is a time of publications and of articulation of moral and ethical principles. We speak of honesty and courage, without which it will be impossible to reveal the truth no matter what it is.

[Wladyka] So has the time come for new, comprehensive research in Poland and new cooperation with Soviet historians?

[Duraczynski] Yes. I will begin with the second clause of your queston. Polish historians already possess knowledge that, through no fault of their own, is sooner expressed at seminars and symposiums than in articles. They are bound to be prepared for their new tasks. I think two particular institutions, the History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the History Institute of Warsaw University, are destined to create a new program of research into Polish-Soviet relations. The first discussions have already taken place. For such a program to be able to emerge and then develop, many conditions have to be met. The right political climate already exists, that is a lot. What is now needed is a firm attitude by those who make the decisions at various levels of management over the sciences, and an open policy by the publishers and editors of the scientific journals, and not just scientific journals. Finally, what is needed is close cooperation between Polish and Soviet historians. I can imagine it taking the form of a roundtable conference discussing the most important subjects and involving authentic researchers. Joint books and an exchange of articles between scientific periodicals are possible, among other things. This is more or less how genuine, businesslike cooperation between researchers from both countries could develop to the advantage of the sciences and all of us.

[Wladyka] You know, I am a bit worried that the term "blank spots" is applied only to Polish-Soviet relations. It is true that these relations remain an unquestioned problem number 1. But our history of the last 40 or 70 years also suffers from "blank spots."

[Duraczynski] I agree. It seems to be a different subject, and yet everything is connected with everything else. If one says "a," there are times when one also has to say "b," and so on. We have our own Polish "blank spots," in other words "blank spots" in a Polish context. You and Rykowski [another history professor] are bound to be able to say this and that about the year 1956. But there is still much to be said about 1948 and the seventies, for example. And Polish-Soviet relations do not have to be brought down to a strictly political level, although it is politics that draws the most attention. Economic relations are also important and requires thorough research. In any case, the characteristic of research is that the number of subjects for research never diminishes. On the contrary, there are more and more of them.

[Wladyka] To develop research, one has to have access to sources, to archives, and to those who do not admit historians very willingly.

[Duraczynski] Whenever we talk about the conditions for presenting modern history, the problem of archives and access to sources emerges. Without this access, both to Polish and Soviet archives, there is no use even thinking about the serious research historians have been talking about for years. In any case, they have been bumping into a wall of unwillingness and misunderstanding for many years. Of course, expeditions into the archives need not necessarily provide the expected results. Professor Samsonov, whom I mentioned earlier on, quotes Marshal Aleksandr Vasilevskiy as having said that Stalin did not allow anything to be written down during war conferences. So there is a huge number of documents that quite simply do not exist. Either they were never created in the first place, or they were destroyed. And that may turn out to be the case. It would be good to find out. I believe we will come across many documents we have never known about in the archives. For example, reports by the Soviet ambassadors in England and the United States during the war and what these reports have to say about the so-called Polish question would interest me very much.

[Wladyka] Exactly. You are a researcher occupied with World War II. And this is a period full of "blank spots" in Polish-Soviet relations, such as August and September 1939, the period 1939-41, the fate of the interned officers, the year 1944. Well, there are enough dramatic moments here. Will the book on the Sikorski-Majski Pact, which I know you have finished, serve to eradicate some of these "blank spots"?

[Duraczynski] This is a reference work that I have only just given to the publishers. It contains several dozen documents that describe and explain the history of the Sikorski-Majski Pact. I have provided a very exhaustive introduction. Its concept is simple; I move from one dramatic moment to another in this history, the first act of which was provided by the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 23 August 1939, followed by the German-USSR friendship and border agreement of 28 September. So I had to write about the fate of the Polish officers after their internment and the deportation of hundreds and thousands of Poles, because otherwise one cannot understand either the circumstances behind the Sikorski-Majski Pact or its content. I suppose I have touched these painful spots.

[Wladyka] Professor, on what note are we ending our talk?

[Duraczynski] In research, one has to guide oneself by the principles of which Samsonov and Afanasyev also spoke: To look truth in the eyes and take the facts by the hand. A whitewashed [lukrowana] history is no history. This should also be enough to research Polish-Soviet relations.

MESSNER, USSR'S GUSEV DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD172247 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Gusev.

Talks devoted to bilateral relations were attended by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Present was also Minister of the Chemical and Light Industries Edward Grzywa and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN WARSAW 17 JUNE

LD172143 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca arrived in Poland today for an official visit following an invitation from his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski who was present at the Warsaw Okecie Airport to welcome the Cuban guests.

Later in the day Isidoro Malmierca laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's symbolic tomb here after which Polish-Cuban plenary talks, presided over by both foreign ministers, started at the Polish Foreign Ministry premises. These talks were preceded by a meeting of both ministers.

The sides exchanged views on the key issues in the international situation, especially the questions of disarmament, arms control, and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They spoke about the need to create a new international economic order and discussed the situation in the European Continent, Central America, and the present state and prospects for development of relations between Poland and Cuba. Both ministers noted with satisfaction a favourable advancement of all-round political contacts between the two countries. They put emphasis on development in economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

Minister Malmierca invited Marian Orzechowski to pay a visit to Cuba. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Marian Orzechowski and Isidoro Malmierca signed an agreement on cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation.

In the evening Marian Orzechowski entertained the Cuban diplomacy chief to dinner, during which both ministers delivered toasts.

NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 17 JUNE

Greeted By Komender at Airport

LD170145 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez Mercado arrived here today for a working visit to this country.

At the airport the guest and the accompanying persons were greeted by Vice-President of the Council of State Zenon Komender.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD172205 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez. The social, political, and economic problems of our states' development were discussed and the international situation was assessed.

Wojciech Jaruzelski presented the essence of the plan to reduce armaments and increase trust in central Europe. Support for Nicaragua's fight for sovereignty and independence was expressed. Sergio Ramirez conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski a message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The Nicaraguan guest took a sightseeing tour of Warsaw today and aquainted himself with works of art held in the Royal Castle. He also walked around Warsaw's old town.

Holds Talks With Gorywoda

LD172200 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez Mercado met here today with Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda to discuss development of economic cooperation between their two countries.

The talk was attended by Nicaraguan Planning Minister Dionizo Marenco.

SEJM ASSESSES PAPAL VISIT, GREETS U.S. CONGRESSMAN

LD180851 Warsaw PAP in English 0054 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) held a plenary debate here today to make an annual assessment of the state of agriculture and food sector.

The Sejm also heard a government report on the third visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II.

While greeting the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Dan Rostenkowski, who paid a visit to the Sejm today, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski expressed a conviction that both his activities and those of numerous other congressmen as well as the cooperation between the Sejm and the Congress would serve the real normalization and development of Polish-American relations.

Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba delivered an extensive report on the achievements and shortcomings of agriculture.

President of the Supreme Board of Control (NIK) Tadeusz Hupalowski said that the results of the food sector could have been considerably better if all the links of the national economy had noted and appreciated vital significance of the implementation of the programme adopted in this field.

If every office of the state administration -- starting from chief to rural, and every cooperative, every farmers' circle and every plant working for agriculture fulfilled their everyday duties with full responsibility for this great national cause. [sentence as received]

There are barriers which, despite the best intentions, cannot be overcome at once, but there are also such which must be broken down immediately. Thus one should reveal, condemn and eliminate phenomena which halt further development and which are rooted in incompetence, idleness, as well as in systems of management, production and servicing.

Generalizing the conclusions stemming from the discussion on the report on the state of agriculture in 1986, Deputy Walenty Mackowiak proposed on the authority from the Sejm Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry Committee to adopt the government report on the matter under the condition that the government fulfill some obligations. This had found reflection in the resolution adopted by the Sejm which obliged the government and all the links of local authorities to account for the implementation of tasks stemming from the central annual plan for 1986.

Minister-Head of the Office for Religious Affairs Wladyslaw Loranc delivered the government report on the third visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II.

The Sejm took an approving note of the government report.

Speaking on behalf of the Sejm, the deputy Sejm speaker expressed support for the policy of the supreme state authorities and the stand they adopted in connection with the pope's visit and during its course.

He also expressed recognition for the attitude of the Polish episcopate during the preparations and during the visit which had been marked by responsibility. He said that the course of the visit confirmed the stability of this country and consolidation of Poland's position in the world, and that it would be conducive to the national agreement and need of patriotic cooperation of Poles for the development and socio-economic progress of socialist Poland.

The results of the visit will positively influence the development of relations between the state and the church in this country, and between Poland and the Vatican.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXPLAINS JARUZELSKI PLAN PRINCIPLES

AU091607 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 87 p 9

[Janusz Moszczenski article: "The Jaruzelski Plan"]

[Text] The Jaruzelski plan, which was presented at the Second PRON Congress in Warsaw on 8 May, provides for reducing armaments and increasing confidence by thinning out nuclear and conventional arms, developing confidence-building measures, and modifying military doctrines.

The plan covers the area between the Rhine and the Bug and between the North Sea and the Great Hungarian Plain. There are nine countries in this area, which is 1,200 km long and 1,200 km wide. Four of them -- the PPR, the CSSR, the GDR, and Hungary -- belong to the Warsaw Pact and five of them -- Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the FRG -- belong to NATO. This area is the so-called extended region of central Europe -- a new geographical term.

The Polish initiative tackles four basic issues:

1. Nuclear Weapons [subhead]

The kinds of nuclear weapons that have been agreed upon should be gradually withdrawn from active service and reduced, and this should cover not only missiles, but also nuclear warheds, including those carried over distances of not less than 500 km. The point is to negotiate all kinds of nuclear weapons, to ensure that no so-called gray zone exists in this regard.

2. Conventional Weapons [subhead]

The Polish plan states that the point at issue are weapons deemed especially dangerous, that are powerful and accurate, and that can be used as offensive weapons. This is a new and very essential element of negotiations, an element that takes into account both the demand that these weapons should be thinned out and withdrawn from service in the region and that the kinds of weapons agreed upon should be reduced.

3. Military Doctrines [subhead]

The plan proposes to negotiate an entirely new disarmament concept, namely, that military doctrines should be changed so they can be regarded as strictly defensive doctrines, ones that threaten no country.

4. Confidence and Security [subhead]

The point in this regard is to develop measures to promote confidence and security as stipulated by the Stockholm accord and to agree on new military and political resources.

The Polish plan provides for making joint decisions to ensure the necessary exacting control and verification of accords. This control would be based on the means of observation and inspection that sides would recognize as effective.

Our disarmament plan consists of suggestions and postulates that should be defined in detail with our partners. Our concept is a comprehensive entity, but each of its elements can stand alone.

The Jaruzelski plan has the same basis as the Budapest statement of the Warsaw Pact countries of June 1986 and as the initiatives of the three political parties -- the SED, the SPD, and the CPCZ -- concerning a nuclear-free corridor. The Jaruzelski plan was also inspred by the experience of the Rapacki and Gomulka Plans and by the ideas of the Palme Committee and the Pugwash Movement.

The concept of the Polish disarmament program for Europe is organically linked to the Ninth PZPR Congress declaration on security and is based on realistic subregional solutions, which can be realized gradually, step by step.

The Jaruzelski plan seeks to strengthen the security of Poland and its allies as well as of the entire continent in line with the principle that our own security depends on the security of others. The realization of this plan would not only help increase confidence and security but also free considerable funds that could be used for peaceful development.

This most recent Polish initiative was discussed at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries.

"The countries represented at the meeting," the communique states, "fully support the PPR's plan to reduce arms and increase confidence in central Europe. The realization of this plan would be an important element of strengthening peace and stability in Europe."

OFFICIALS ATTEND 59TH POZNAN TRADE FAIR OPENING

Wojcik Addresses Gathering

LD142309 Warsaw PAP in English 1035 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- The 59th Poznan International Fair, the biggest and the most important exhibition of the Polish foreign trade, opened today with the participation of 3850 exhibitors, including 2100 foreign firms from 38 states of several continents.

The biggest expositions were prepared by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria among the socialist countries, and by the FRG, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain among the Western exhibitors. After a six year break the U.S. had a collective exposition again this year.

The inauguration of the fair was attended by top officials with Premier Zbigniew Messner. In his address, Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik stressed that all-round economic, scientific and technological cooperation with abroad is of big importance for the programme of reconstruction and development of national economy now under way in Poland. Foreign economic cooperation is a sphere of national economy which largely determines the process of Poland's further growth and development, and, as a result, the living standard of the entire society. Last year economic-trade relations between Poland and foreign partners developed more harmoniously, but still did not correspond to the real potential of Poland's economy and expectations, the minister said.

The Polish officials present at the opening of the fair acquainted themselves with the Polish and foreign expositions.

Jaruzelski Receives Rostenkowski

LD172246 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today the visiting representative of the U.S. President to the Poznan International Fair and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives Dan Rostenkowski.

The two discussed Polish-American bilateral relations and prospects for their development. Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the resumed Polish-American dialogue which is to serve normalization of mutual relations and development of mutually beneficial cooperation with respecting the rules of sovereign equality and non-interference. In this context, Jaruzelski pointed to the necessity to restore to Poland the normal conditions of trade and economic cooperation. Congressman Rostenkowski is known for his many-year activity aimed to develop cooperation between the U.S. and Poland. Also today, Rostenkowski met with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski to discuss development of parliamentary cooperation between the two states.

The two men emphasized the recent intensive development of mutual contacts which serve better mutual understanding of problems of the two states and gradual improvement of the Polish-American relations. Dan Rostenkowski was also received by Political Bureau Member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek who is chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, and Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Marian Orzchowski. The talks concerned the development of Polish-U.S. relations and some issues of the present international situation.

Wojcik Receives Rostenkowski

LD152350 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 15 -- Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik met with Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, personal representative of the President of the United States to the 59th MTP [Poznan International Fair]. Both men discussed issues connected with the possibilities of widening trade exchange and economic cooperation between both countries in view of the re-application to Poland of the most favoured nation clause. Problems connected with the participation of American companies in the pro-export modernization process of Polish industry were also discussed. These undertakings could be based on the self-financing principle or joint companies created with a share of American capital.

The participants drew attention to the real possibilities of widening both countries' cooperation in agriculture and the agricultural-food industry. Moreover, issues pertaining to simplifying the access of steel and textile products to the American market, which constitutes one of the important elements of re-establishing the level of Polish exports to this market at their level in the pre-fall period, were also discussed. Congressman Dan Rostenkowski's visit to Poland is connected with the renewal, after a break of several years, of the U.S.A.'s participation in the MTP.

Meanwhile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Dobrowolski received the Deputy Chairman of the British Council for Trade with Eastern Europe Dr. Norman Woodings, who is heading the official British delegation to the 59th MTP. Both men evaluated the Polish-British trade exchange and economic cooperation and discussed the possibilities of increasing British supplies to the Polish market, connected with the envisaged participation of British companies in the pro-export restructuring of Polish industry and development of co-productive cooperation. They discussed the proposal to hold "British Technology Days" in Poland and possible British participation in joint ventures here. They noted the fair's role for deepening the trade and economic cooperation within CMEA and exchanged views on further bettering of foreign trade cooperation between the community's members.

Cuban Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Jose de la Fucnte, who heads the Cuban delegation to this year's fair, met with his Polish counterpart Helmut Floeth to lay down the directions of further activities for this year and next with regard to contracts and contractual deliveries covered in mutual trade.

Foreign Trade Under-Secretary of State Ryszard Dobrowolski received Economics Minister in the land government of Saarland, the FRG, Hajo Hoffman, accompanied by a group of industrialists. They reviewed prospects of cooperation between Saarland companies and Polish industries in the modernization of the Polish steel and metallurgical sector to help them increase exports, and in the development of environmental protection technologies and equipment. Some of the projects can be effected jointly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOMALI PRESIDENTS' VISIT

Delegation Members Named

EA171100 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Official talks on further strengthening cooperation and multifaceted collaboration between Somalia and Romania have opened at the presidency in Bucharest, Romania, between Somalia and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The talks, which opened in a friendly atmosphere, focused particularly on promoting collaboration in the fields of trade, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, education, and party affairs.

The Somali Democratic Republic was represented by the president of Somalia, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre; the chairman of the party Bureau for Social Affairs, Challe Mahmud 'Ali Ahmad; the minister in the president's office responsible for political affairs, Dr Abdulqasim Salid Hasan; and the rest of the Somali delegation. Romania was represented by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Foreign Minister [passage indistinct].

Agroindustrial Complex Visited

AU171523 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1444 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1987 -- Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, other Somali officials continued the visit to Bucharest on June 17, in the morning.

The guests were accompanied by Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Comittee.

The commercial-agroindustrial complex "Unirea", the biggest unit of the kind in this country, was visited. The Somali head of state appreciated the modern architecture of this complex, a particular achievement in the development of the trade network of the capital. New housing projects and socio-cultural establishments were also visited.

Official Talks Concluded

AU171932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1987 -- Wednesday, 17 June, the official talks between RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) president of the Somali Democratic Republic, concluded at the Palace of the State Council.

The two heads of party and state underscored with satisfaction the results of their current Bucharest talks which once more pointed out the decisive role played by summit dialogue for the continuous strengthening of the Romanian-Somali relationship. The sides expressed the conviction that the unerstandings established would contribute to further expanding the good relationship of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SRSP, between Romania and Somalia.

The sides considered that in the spirit of the things agreed upon, further wider development will be ensured to the collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains, in the advantage and benefit of both peples, for the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The results of the visit are included in a joint communique which is to be released.

Joint Communique Signed

AU171858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, June 17, 1987 -- At the end of official talks, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of Somalia, signed a joint communique on the results of the visit, on June 17, in the afternoon, during a ceremony at the State Council Palace.

After they had signed, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre congratulated each other warmly for the results of the new summit, the agreements reached which open large prospects to the collaboration of the two parties and countries, both bilaterally and internationally, in the interests of both peoples, of understanding, collaboration and peace worldwide.

The signing ceremony was attended by members and alternate members the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and the Government, other officials.

Attending were the officials who accompanied the Somali party and state leader in his Romanian visit.

Official Visit Concluded

AU171928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES June 17, 1987 -- The official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, president of the Somalia Democratic Republic, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, came to an end on June 17.

The official departure ceremony took place in front of the State Council Palace. Present were full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and government, generals, other officials.

A military guard presented arms. The state anthem of the Somali Democratic Republic and the state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. The two party and state leaders reviewed the guard of honour.

Then, the distinguished Somali guest was greeted by the Romanian officials who attended the official departure ceremony. On parting with President Mohamed Siad Barre, President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly bid him good bye.

The new Romanian-Somali summit dialogue accounts, by its results, for a moment of great importance in the further development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the general cause of peace, understanding and international cooperation.

After the ceremony, President Mohamed Siad Barre left for the Romanian Black Sea coast on an informal visit.

RCP MESSAGE TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS CITED

AU131906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Helsinki (AGERPRES) 13/6/6987 -- On behalf of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, the RCP representative to the Congress of the Communist Party of Finland, Nicolae Constantin, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, conveyed a salute of friendship and solidarity to the participants.

After he voiced satisfaction at the fine ties of friendship and productive cooperation between the RCP and the CPF, set on equality, mutual esteem and respect, the speaker expressed the belief that they would further develop in the interest of the deepening and intensification of the cooperation between Romania and Finland on multiple planes.

Romania promotes a dynamic and constructive international policy meant to contribute to the creation of a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all the states of the world, the message reads, showing that socialist Romania is of the opinion that everything possible should be done now more than ever before to rally the efforts of all peoples, of the peace-loving forces everywhere to halt the dangerous course of events towards tension and war.

The RCP and the Romanian State constantly declare and militate for efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and for the cessation of all nuclear tests. At the same time, Romania actively campaigns for the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, for the transformation of the region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases, and backs the creation of such like zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

The message shows that Romania speaks for the extinction of all hotbeds of tension, for the exclusively political, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, for a global solution to underdevelopment questions, to foreign debt problems included, for the narrowing down of the huge gap between the rich and poor countries, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the promotion of new-type relations in the international life, grounded on equality and equity.

In the current international circumstances, the RCP takes the view that everything has to be done to further strengthen the collaboration among communist and worker parties, achieve a new unity among them, based on full equality, for the observance of each party's independence and right to self-reliantly choose its own political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the concrete conditions in which they carry on their activity, with no outside interference.

At the same time, the RCP develops an ever closer collaboration with socialist and social-democratic parties, with all progressive and democratic forces everywhere, in the fight for disarmament and peace, for a constructive settlement, in the peoples' interest, of the grave and complex problems facing mankind at present.

Aalto Receives Constantin

AU151627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1407 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Helsinki, AGERPRES, June 15, 1987 -- Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, received Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, RCP representative to the 21st congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

In behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, Arvo Aalto was conveyed a comradely salute and best wishes of good health and success, as well as warm congratulations on his reelection to the office of chairman of the Communist Party of Finland.

Thanking, Arvo Aalto requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm comradely salute and most sincere wishes of good health, happiness and fresh success in the prodigious activity at the head of the RCP and Romanian state.

Emphasis was placed during the talk on the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries, and the mutual wish was expressed to further develop them, in the interests of the Romanian and Finnish peoples, of the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration, of progress and socialism.

Constantin Meets Other Leaders

AU161949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Helsinki, AGERPRES, 16/6/1987 -- [passage omitted] In Helsinki, Nicolae Constantin had interviews with Pertti Paasio, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Seppo Kaariainen, secretary-general of the Centre Party, and Esko Helle, chairman of the Democratic Union of the Finnish People.

SOVIET MILITARY SHIPS CALL AT CONSTANTA PORT

AU161806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1642 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1987 -- The Soviet military ships "Azov" and "Krasnyi Kavkaz" laid anchor in the Romanian port of Constanta in the morning of June 16.

The same day Vice-Admiral V.E. Selivanov, accompanied by a group of Soviet officers, called at Constanta City Hall.

BORBA HAILS UPCOMING SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

LD180250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0040 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet state and party relations have for years been unfolding along the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality and non-interference in internal affairs, the Yugoslav daily BORBA writes today on the occasion of the coming visit to Yugoslavia of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

These principles, the daily assesses, defined in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Statement, have passed a 30-year test of time.

The daily writes that this was the only possible manner of relations between two independent countries and two independent parties. This is why the present overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations are not being looked on with a feeling of uncertainty. This is understood in both countries, so that such an atmosphere, BORBA notes, will pervade the talks between Soviet foreign minister and Soviet party Central Committee Politburo member Eduard Shevardnadze and Yugoslav officials.

BORBA emphasizes that political circles set out that this is one more good opportunity to further strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation, respecting the specific features of internal development and different international position. Yugoslavia's stand, BORBA points out, on most important international issues, and thus also toward the bloc division, remains basically unchanged.

Apart from concrete discussions on international questions, such as security in Europe, the situation in the Mediterranean, disarmament, for which initiatives are not lacking, but there are too few practical steps being taken, the talks in Belgrade will also deal with the topical questions pertaining to bilateral relations, the daily concludes.

DIZDAREVIC DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD171521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- "We assess Yugoslav-Soviet relations as very good, stable and permeated by mutual respect and constant desire to advance systematically our cooperation in many areas on the basis of equality and in line with common interests. Thus we provide a practical dimension for the friendly affection which links Yugoslav and Soviet people, and for the friendship which has its deep roots in our common struggle, common sacrifices, and joint victories in World War II."

This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in a reply to a question regarding Yugoslav-Soviet relations put to him by Moscow journal NOVOYE VREMYA on the eve of a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Yugoslavia.

Raif Dizdarevic also expressed his firm belief that these relations and cooperation are of wider implications for overall democratic and progressive trends both in Europe and in the world, as they are relations and cooperation developing on equal terms between two countries different in their size and international position. They are also proceeding along different paths of socialist development, recognizing these differences and treating them as normal.

In this connection Dizdarevic noted the importance of the joint documents, the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, stressing that the principles they contain are not restricted to one period or one generation only. These principles, according to the Yugoslav foreign secretary, are of lasting value and possess vitality and a universal dimension.

"By consistently observing these principles," Dizdarevic concluded, "we have succeeded in achieving what we have today -- friendship between our peoples and high level of stable and comprehensive cooperation."

The federal secretary added that he anticipates with great pleasure the visit by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and stressed the importance of the coming exchange of views on bilateral relations and major current international developments.

Asked about the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, Raif Dizdarevic noted that the movement came into existence in a divided world during a difficult and complex period of the Cold War -- as a part of the achievements of the anticolonial revolution and people's progressive aspirations toward changes in international relations and on the basis of ideas formulated by Tito, Nehru, and others." The Nonaligned Movement has its detailed view of international relations as a whole, which stems from the nonaligned countries' original principles and goals," Dizdarevic stated.

Stressing that the Nonaligned Movement is working toward developing international relations conducive to the overcoming and elimination of bloc and other divisions and confrontations, Dizdarevic drew attention to the movement's goal of achieving cooperation by all for the benefit of all. "Through such a policy and its nonalignment, socialist Yugoslavia expects to fulfill those ideals and aspirations that inspired us during the revolution for a more secure and just world," Dizdarevic said, noting that this is also the gist of the appeal sent to the leaders of the USSR and the United States from the eighth nonaligned summit.

NOVOYE VREMYA's next question referred to the disarmament problem and the relevant Soviet proposals.

"It is encouraging," the federal secretary said, "that the USSR and the United States, as the two strongest nuclear powers and the nations most responsible for halting the arms race, are at the moment closer than ever to achieving specific agreements on eliminating their medium-range, operational and tactical missiles from Europe."

Yugoslavia welcomes the Soviet proposals and initiatives. It is also positively disposed to all new proposals and steps, from whichever quarter they come, with the same aim.

Dizdarevic noted that as Europe has been provided with a great opportunity the present moment must be used to open up a process of developing a security system, and he concluded that:

"No one has the right, either before his people, or before the world and history, to miss this opportunity or to hamper efforts to use it."

Asked to comment on the efforts to improve international economic relations, Dizdarevic said:

"The world, under the burden of the arms race, crisis trouble spots and threats of war, seems to have become oblivious of the seriousness of the differences in development and of unjust international economic relations, of heavy legacies which have proven difficult to overcome, and of the danger of the present situation for stability and peace. The present situation is more than difficult. It has been exacerbated over the years by the constant decline in the price of raw materials from developing countries, by trade barriers, by the draining off of resources owing to tough debt repayment terms, by the flight of capital to the developed countries -- in other words, by the evident desire to maintain the domination of the most developed counries. All this results in a situation fraught with the danger of upheavals, whose effects will be felt by all. No one can expect to fulfill his lasting interests and achieve badly needed stability in the world unless he joins in the efforts to change the present situation.

"Any long-term improvement in international economic relations cannot be expected unless a new international economic order is established."

The Soviet journal editor was interested to hear Yugoslavia's assessment of the final document of the Vienna CSCE conference. In reply to this question Dizdarevic said:

"There is no doubt about the need to continue both the CSCE conference with extended mandate and negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe. In our view this problem, which is of great importance and which affects the vital interests of all European countries, should be discussed in that context instead of being confined within the circle of the two blocs -- as the tendency has been to date."

In the same context Dizdarevic drew attention to the recognized role of the group of European neutral and nonaligned countries, which has beeen a factor in bringing together and developing the common interests of the two groupings and a proponent of objective interests for all those in Europe.

The final question referred to the initiatives to strengthen regional security and cooperation and to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace, without either nuclear or chemical weapons.

"The idea of a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers arose from the belief that multilateral cooperation in the Balkans needed a fresh and more powerful stimulus, and that through concerted efforts all countries in the region should strive toward creating a political climate in which extensive and constructive cooperation would have a positive effect on the development of bilateral relations and would contribute to peace, security and stability in the Balkans and, by implication, in Europe," Dizdarevic stressed, adding: "The meeting has been conceived as an exchange of views about the ways of further developing multilateral cooperation in all spheres where it is necessary and possible."

"The Balkan countries are faced with the issue of what kind of legacy to bequeathe to the coming generations: the remnants of the difficult past, chauvinism, mistrust, untapped potentials for developing cooperation to the benefit of all countries on one hand, or cooperation, understanding, equality, closeness and friendship on the other. I am convinced that the future belongs to this latter group of commitments, and that the Balkan countries should and can work toward achieving that future."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY UGANDA'S MUSEVENI

Mojsov Hosts Banquet

EA171309 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni, now on a state visit to Yugoslavia, has expressed appreciation of the solidarity and efforts of the Yugoslav government to assist Uganda and to restructure its economy. Speaking at a state dinner hosted in his honor by the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Mr Lazar Mojsov, in Belgrade, President Museveni said the hand of friendship so far extended in the effort to realize the minimum economic recovery program is the manifesto of the close ties and fruitful relations between the two countries.

He told his host that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government is interested in goods exchange arrangments on terms which are within reach of the country's slowly expanding capabilities. Mr Museveni said that Uganda suffered exploitation and its resources were used with no fair returns for its people. This, he said, led to the distortion of the economic structures. He said Uganda is a country with tremendous resources which, if carefully and meaningfully used, can benefit its people.

He asserted that Ugandans count on the support and cooperation with Yugoslavia in this ordeal. The president [word indistinct] said the concerted participation of Yugoslav economic enterprises in assisting the people of Uganda in the reconstruction and development of their country is proof of the mutual interests and a (?firm motive) for successful cooperation. He said that this compounds the strategic side of nonalignment both by the people and government of Yugoslavia. He said progress and peace can be ensured only on a concerted and equal basis for all necessary conditions for a stable development internationally.

Earlier, President Museveni visited Mount (Avar) where he laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and planted a tree of peace and friendhip back in Belgrade.

Talks Resume

LD172258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- The talks between Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni resumed at the White Palace this evening.

The current exchange of views will include a discussion on topical problems of international political and economic life, as well as the activities of Yugoslavia and Uganda on the world scene, especially in the Nonaligned Movement.

After the talks Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, will host an informal dinner at the White Palace in Honor of President Museveni.

Comments on Uganda Situation

LD172233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Patriotism signifies a struggle against colonial or neo-colonial heritage on three fronts. The political front -- for an independent political decision-making, the economic -- for achieving self-sufficiency and the cultural -- for doing away with the inferiority complex, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, told Yugoslav newsmen in a talk in Belgrade tonight.

Elaborating on the current situation in Uganda, Museveni said that what holds for the building of Uganda's national identity actually holds true for entire Africa. He said the mistakes of all preceding regimes in Uganda lay in that they only took over the neo-colonial system which thus became, for reasons of total alienation from the people, a source of many evils and even the notorious mass killings.

The policy of reconciliation, Museveni noted, has proved successful not only in day-to-day politics but also as an efficient platform for political education of Ugandans, whose fate was stygmatized by tribal and racial intolerance in the past.

Speaking on the economic situation in Uganda, President Museveni said his government's task was a full transformation of the economy into a modern and adjusted one.

Singling out Yugoslavia's assistance, he stressed the significance of the trust Uganda has for Yugoslavia as a tested friend of developing and nonaligned countries.

CKREBIC HOLDS VIENNA TALKS WITH VRANITZKY, OTHERS

LD171051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, who is on a week-long visit to Vienna, has had a number of talks with prominent Austrian politicians during which views were exchanged about Yugoslav-Austrian relations and the latest trends and developments in Yugoslavia and Austria.

In a very cordial atmosphere Ckrebic had meaningful talks with Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky; Rudolf Streicher, minister for transport and nationalized industries; and with Heinz Fischer, leader of the Parliamentary Socialist Group. Ckrebic also met with Socialist Party Chairman Fred Sinowatz.

In the course of the talks with Chancellor Vranitzky reference was made to a number of topical issues concerning bilateral relations and to the development of cooperation; considerable attention was also devoted to economic issues. Considering the great potential and a certain degree of complementarity of the two economies, Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation ought to be increased, while at the same time rectifying the trade imbalance. Steps must also be taken, it was said, toward developing higher forms of economic cooperation, industrial cooperation and joint venture programs in third countries. During their talks Ckrebic and Vranitzky considered the issues concerning the consistent fulfillment of the minorities rights for Carinthian Slovenes and Burgerland Croats in Austria.

Last night Ckrebic held a long meeting with representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations in Vienna, the staff of the Yugoslav diplomatic mission, and representatives of the association of Yugoslav clubs in Vienna.

During the next few days Ckrebic will have meetings with several other Austrian politicians, including Leopold Gratz, president of the Federal Parliament.

INTERVENTION LAW ON INCOME TO END 1 JUL

LD171749 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- The law on overall earnings and income will be changed immediately, so that the intervention law on income will cease on 1 July. Personal incomes will be paid in keeping with self-managing documents of work organizations, if they are coordinated with the agreements and accords on income and they are within the limits of the collective's earnings. The changes to the law will "supplement" the agreements on income so that, for the needs of accountancy, the income from current labor can be determined.

The regulations that will apply to those who are insolvent and temporarily operating at a loss, and the ones which failed to coordinate their documents on distribution of income will be known only when the assembly adopts the changes to the law next week.

This is the outcome of today's discussion in the Committee for Socio-Political Relations of the Federal Chamber, at which support was wholeheartedly given to bidding farewell to the intervention law on income. [passage omitted]

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

LD171701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the constitutional concept of social ownership.

It was said that property relations reflect fundamental contradictions and many of the major problems of society's development: absence of both economic and social responsibility at work and in running the economy, associated labor's economic dependence on external factors, insufficient motivation for work and for protecting socially owned resources, usurpation of self-management rights, etatism, etc.

It was stressed at the session that the LC has to achieve a higher degree of unity in tackling these problems as the full implementation of the social ownership concept will make it easier to emerge from the economic crisis, to fulfill the goals of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress resolutions. Issues of social ownership must be given prominence in all debates and work on changes in the SFRY Constitution and in the country's economic system. Many of these issues call for additional, more specific improvements in their normative sphere, that will facilitate the creation of conditions conducive to much faster and more radical positive changes in the self-managing social practice of developing social-ownership based relations.

A more specific definition of the holders of rights and responsibilities in controlling, distributing, and using socially owned means is a basic prerequisite for the further successful implementation of the social property concept. Without a clear definition of who the subjects of social ownership are, responsibility for its development and expansion becomes irresponsibility, idleness, and uneconomic control of socially owned capital. This represents one of the major economic and legal -- and by implication -- political problems of today. The Presidium also stressed that the protection of social property is an ideological and class issue of major importance for our self-managing system, and that it is most effectively achieved by constantly increasing the value of social means.

The Presidium also discussed and gave suggestions and views regarding proposed standpoints on topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the constitutional concept of social ownership, which proceed from the constitutional concept of social ownership, which proceed from the constitutional principle that social ownership of production means should enable workers, under equal terms, to join associated labor, generate income, satisfy personal and common needs, and fulfill their right to self-management as their basic right.

The Presidium discussed and formulated the program of preparations for a future LCY Central Committee session that will consider ideotheoretical work and ideological training in the LCY.

ASSEMBLIES MEET ON PUBLIC INFORMATION INITIATIVE

LD171925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1856 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Serbian Assembly's Commission for Information today discussed the implementation of the Serbian Assembly's conclusions on the realization of a uniform public information system in the republic. They expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Kosovo Provincial Assembly, which rejected the Serbian Assembly's initiative on passing a uniform republican law on information by consent, in lieu of the present three laws. Such a rejection, right from the start, is unjustified and unacceptable, and its arguments cause confusion and concern, said Sreten Vladisavljevic [not further identified].

Contrary to the Kosovo Assembly, the Vojvodina Assembly did not comment, as the Serbian Assembly's initiative was not even on its agenda. This induced delegate Dobrisav Subin from Vojvodina to ask what was the reasoning by those who establish assembly Agendas, as they have failed to this day to inform their delegates on this initiative, thus refusing them the right to vote for or against it. [passage omitted]

The commission also supported the initiative for concluding a self-managing agreement on informing our citizens abroad, which was set in motion by the FEC. In addition to the Serbian Assembly, other signatories were the Republican TU Federation, the Socialist Alliance, the youth organization, and the Chamber of Commerce. The Society of Serbian Emigrants, Belgrade Radio and TV, and "Politika" newspaper publishing house also signed the initiative.